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GEN. CHANG HSUN DENIES CONFERENCE AT NANKING SOLIDLY AGAINST YUAN

Peking Hears That Orders Have Been Given To Recommence Hostilities

TZELIUTSING IS CAPTURED

Important Salt Center Occupied By Yunnanese; Robbers Are Active

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Shanghai, May 30.—General Chang Hsun has telegraphed to Reuter's Agency from Hsuchowfu that no such thing as a unanimous vote, asking President Yuan Shih-k'ai to resign, was passed at the fourth meeting of the Nanking conference.

Peking, June 2.—The Chinese press states that, owing to the failure of the Nanking conference to find a solution of the situation, the Government is considering the advisability of summoning General Feng Kuo-chang to Peking, in order that he may report the details discussed at the conference. Another report says that orders have been given to recommence hostilities.

Moratorium Is Temporary

A mandate having reference to the moratorium says that it is obviously a temporary measure, different from the issue of inconvertible notes. "We learn, however, that several forms of evil have sprung up, owing to the suspicion of merchants and people, which is calculated vitally to affect the means for the maintenance of the market. The notes of the two banks are factors on which the credit of the whole country relies.

"They are therefore, as good as actual silver. They are absolutely guaranteed by the Government and, as soon as the financial market has improved, we guarantee that their notes shall be convertible in silver at their face value.

"Merchants and people, therefore, should not entertain suspicion, but continue to use the notes so that they may continue to circulate and the national currency be respected."

The difference in the exchange value of silver and paper dollars is increasing. The former buy 142 coppers and the latter 122.

Yunnanese In Tzeliutsing

Chengtu, May 26 (delayed).—Chengtu is quiet, though there is a strong under-current of excitement. People are uniformly pleased at the declaration of independence. There have been only a few changes among officials. One weakness of the Government is the shortage of funds.

Yunnanese troops have entered Tzeliutsing and Kienweihsien. Robbers yesterday attacked Sintsinghsien, but were defeated. Jenshowhsien was looted recently.

Yuan Stands Fast

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 2.—According to a statement of the Kuo-chuan-pao, President Yuan Shih-k'ai, on Wednesday, summoned the Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui and declared that he (Yuan) had been elected to the office of President according to the constitution and that he, therefore, could not resign on the wishes of a few subjects, but only according to the rules of the constitution.

The Chun-kuo-sin-pao, which was the former organ of Yang Tu, the leader of the monarchists, reports that General Chang Hsun, in a circular telegram to the loyal Provinces, has encouraged the latter to fight, should the Southerners remain obstinate and full of great hope. Chang Hsun says that he is commanding thirty thousand soldiers. Besides, twenty thousand men are stationed in Fengtien and ten thousand each at Anhui and Honan, so, including a hundred thousand men in the other loyal provinces, altogether 170,000 soldiers are available.

Two divisions of troops have been despatched from Chihli, Hupeh and Kiangsu to Honan, for protection of that province. A small part of General Chang Hsun's troops have arrived at Peking and are stationed in the Lama Temple. Chang Hsun himself is expected in the capital at an early date.

All high military officers of the Northern troops seem to be quite determined to maintain their posts and will never agree with the request of the South for the abdication of the President at the present moment. Liu Kuang-hsiung, Minister of Navy, also strongly recommends the re-opening

(Continued on Page 2)

Cleaning Out Big Naval Cannon

CLEANING BREECH OF 12-INCH GUN. © INTL. FILM SERVICE.

This photograph shows a sailor cleaning out the breech of a 12-inch gun. The big cannon is to be installed on the U. S. S. Michigan, now undergoing repairs at the League Island Navy Yard in Philadelphia.

Asquith Cannot Find Indication of Kaiser Being Ready for Peace

Again Says Terms Must Safeguard Allies' Interests And Europe's Future

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith, at question-time, said that there was nothing in the German Note to the United States on May 7 indicating that Germany is prepared to consider terms of peace—terms which would safeguard the interests of the Allies and the future peace of Europe.

RUMANIA MAKES TRADE CONTRACT WITH TURKEY

Will Export Petrol and Wheat In Return for Tobacco; Refuses Bulgarian Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, May 31.—Rumania will shortly make an arrangement with Turkey allowing for the exportation to Turkey of petrol and wheat, in return for tobacco. The Rumanian Cabinet has rejected a similar arrangement with Bulgaria.

GEN. CARRANZA DEMANDS U.S. TROOPS WITHDRAWAL

Note Asks Explanation of Continued Presence of American Force in Mexico

Reuter's Service

Washington, May 31.—The State Department has received a fresh Note from President Carranza, asking for an explanation of the continued presence of American troops in Mexico and demanding their withdrawal.

YUAN INDISPOSED

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 2.—Owing to indisposition, President Yuan Shih-k'ai is unable at present to receive the new Russian Minister, Prince Koudacheff.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 4.30 o'clock.

1.—March, "Pomp and Circumstance" Elgar
2.—Overture, "The Italians in Algeria" ..... Rossini
3.—Waltz, "Phryne" ..... Zulueta
4.—Selection, "The Yeomen of the Guard" ..... Sullivan
5.—Two Step, "Navaho" ..... Alstyne
6.—Selection, "The Pink Lady" Caryll

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Representatives Add Another $12,500,000 On to the Naval Bill

Increase Aviation Appropriation To $3,500,000; $11,000,000 For Armor-Plate Plant

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 31.—The House of Representatives, which on Tuesday increased the number of submarines authorized in the Naval Bill from twenty to fifty, has again amended the measure, increasing the aviation appropriation from G. $2,000,000 to G. $3,500,000 and has also authorised the expenditure of G. $11,000,000 for the establishment of a plant by the Government to manufacture armor-plate.

KITCHENER INVITES M.Ps. TO MILITARY DISCUSSION

Offers Any Information They May Desire; Novel Meeting Attracts Much Notice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, has invited the Members of the House of Commons to meet him at the Foreign Office, on Friday, to receive any military information they desire. A large response is expected. Lord Kitchener will address the Members and then answer questions.

TURKS OCCUPY GANIRET; RUSSIANS EJECT THEM

Move to Outflank Tsar's Men Also Defeated; Active Operations Expected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 1.—An official communique reports: In the Diarbekir region, the Turks made an offensive movement from Oghnote against Kaoga Bazar and occupied Ganiret, but our counter-attack drove them out.

Advancing against Karga Bazar, the Turks desired to force the Russian lines between Erzeroum and Mush and outflank the troops operating south of Erzeroum, with the object of dominating the Russian Erzingan group. A Russian counter-offensive frustrated the plan, which, however, it is expected will be renewed in connection with active operations in the direction of Erzingan or Bitlis.

The Weather

Fine weather, with considerable heat. Local thundersqualls. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 89.6 and the minimum 66.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.1 and 68.9.

ASIAGO AND ARSIERO TAKEN BY AUSTRIANS, VIENNA IS INFORMED

Italians, However, Claim They Still Are Holding Dominating Position

THEIR LOSS EXAGGERATED

Attack Has Suffered Enormously, Without Penetrating Principal Defences

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—An official communique issued in Vienna claims that the Austrians have captured Asiago and Arsiero.

It is authoritatively stated that the situation in South Tyrol is still anxious, but has improved during the last few days. The Austrians in the Lagarina and Sugana Valleys are now held and the Italians are in a dominating position at Asiago.

There is no reason to suppose that the enemy's plan of invading the plains will be successful.

Rome, May 31.—The resumption of the Austrian offensive in the Trentino is recorded in the official communique issued today. The enemy in Lagarina Valley, east of Lake Garda, attacked repeatedly and fiercely, supported by heavy guns. They were repulsed, with sanguinary losses.

The fighting was hottest near Buole Pass, east of Ala, where our Sicilian and Parma regiments frequently left their trenches and drove the Austrians back with the bayonet. A great battle is developing between Posina and Astico Valleys, near Arsiero, where the Austrians are concentrating large forces.

An intense artillery fire compelled the Italians further east to evacuate their positions on Mount Priafora. A desperate counter-attack regained the lost trenches, but the Italians were compelled by violence of the enemy's bombardment to withdraw slightly on the southern slopes of the mountain.

The Italians also evacuated the Corbin position on Asiago Plateau, but withstood the enemy's pressure on the rest of the front.

Consul Here Receives Report Italian Losses Exaggerated

The Consul General for Italy in Shanghai, Mr. L. Scelsi, has furnished us with the following official telegram, dated Rome, May 29, 8.45 p.m.:

"The news recently published by Austro-German agencies concerning the Austrian offensive in Trentino is greatly exaggerated. The figures of reported Italian losses in men and material bear no relation to the facts. The enemy are attacking with great violence between the Adige and the Brenta, but after the first shock their advance has been arrested on both wings in Val Lagarina and Val Sugana, where the Austrians suffered enormous losses without penetrating our principal line of defence.

"In the center, on the Arsiero-Asiago zone, the nature of the ground, which is very unfavorable to us and the powerful fire from the Austrian forts, has obliged our defense to draw back its lines, occupying the eastern margin of the two plateaux. But here also our troops, having been sufficiently reinforced are opposing a strong resistance until the movements of our reserves shall permit of a decisive counter-attack. The *morale* of the troops is excellent. All are calm and confident."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. June 5

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. June 4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia June 16

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 6
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya June 12

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on May 11 and is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru.

The French mail of April 30 was due at Hongkong on June 2, and here on June 6. Left Saigon for Shanghai on May 30.

Charming Romance of Sea Culminates In Wedding Here

At the top, left, Mr. Edres Herbert; Right, Mrs. Herbert (Nee Irene Schills), the bride; below, Miss Adele Blood, the bridesmaid.

Philippines Mining Engineer Weds Miss Irene Schills Of New York at Astor House

A charming romance that had its beginning on the outward trip of the Chiyo Maru, seventeen months ago, culminated in Shanghai yesterday in the marriage of Mr. Edres Herbert, a Philippines mining engineer, to Miss Irene Schills, a New York society girl. Miss Schills had journeyed half way round the globe to meet the man of her choice, who, owing to business contracts of an imperative nature, was unable to go to New York for her at this time.

Mr. Herbert stepped off the tender from the Shinyo Maru at the Customs jetty at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and at five minutes after five o'clock was a happy bridegroom. At six o'clock there was a large gathering of friends at the jetty to wish the newly married pair a good voyage, both marital and marine.

The wedding ceremony was performed at the Astor House Hotel, in the apartments of Mr. A. J. Israel, a friend of the contracting parties. Dr. A. P. Parker officiated while Vice Consul Schnare represented the American Consulate.

Miss Adele Blood, a school girl chum of the bride, who had come all the way from New York for the purpose, was bridesmaid and Mr. Israel was best man. Miss Blood is a well-known American actress.

Following the ceremony, refreshments, toasts and congratulations were the order until the time came for departure.

Mrs. Herbert's mother is a member of the Sands family of Louisville. Miss Anita Sands of Newport is her cousin. She is an accomplished horsewoman and an ardent devotee of out-of-doors sports.

Britain Buys Norway's Entire Catch of Fish

Germany, Who Had It Last Year, Is Deprived of Valuable Food Supply

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has concluded negotiations to purchase Norway's entire catch of fish for a year, depriving Germany of a valuable food and adding to the supply for Great Britain, which, recently, has been reduced to a minimum, from various causes, including the employment of fishing-craft for naval purposes.

In 1915, Germany secured Norway's entire catch. In 1912, Norway exported fish, sea-products and fish-oil to the value of over £5,900,000.

Attempt to Settle Manchester Dispute

Government Calls Masters And Men Together for Further Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—At the request of the Government, there is a meeting of masters and men, at Manchester, today, with a view to the settlement of the cotton dispute.

Lloyd George's Irish Inquiries Incomplete

Announcement of Explanation Is Premature; Rapid Progress Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—It is officially announced that Mr. Lloyd George's inquiries into the Irish question are incomplete, though they are progressing as rapidly as possible. The statement that he will make a definite announcement today concerning Ireland is premature.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has gone to Ireland, to deal with the question of compensation for losses sustained in the rebellion. It is understood that he acts temporarily as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Whitsuntide Holidays Definitely Postponed

Bankers Agree to Government's Proposal; Are Put Off Until August 8

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith said that, in view of urgent munition requirements, it was proposed by proclamation to postpone the Whit-Monday holiday till August 8. Bankers are agreeable to this proposal.

COMPLETELY LEVEL FRENCH TRENCH BY FURIOUS SHELLING

Germans Subject Verdun Defences to Unprecedented Bombardment

LASTS TWO DAYS

Follow With Repeated Concentric Attacks; Are Repulsed Everywhere

FRENCH GAIN FORT

Rush Strong Position On Mort Homme, Capturing Seven Maxims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 1.—The battle of Verdun rages with more enormous violence than ever. The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: There was fierce fighting, day and night, between Mort Homme and the Meuse.

The Germans, after a bombardment of unprecedented violence, lasting for two days, launched repeated concentric attacks, with large bodies of effectives, especially eastward of Mort Homme and around Cumieres. Everywhere, our troops resisted and repulsed the enemy, who suffered heavy losses.

Nevertheless, in the region southward of Caurettes Wood, we were obliged to evacuate one first-line trench, which had been completely levelled by the bombardment. The German attacks southward of Cumieres from both sides of the village succeeded at the outset in rolling us back in the direction of the station of Chattancourt, but a strong counter-attack drove the Germans to the outskirts of Cumieres.

Some German detachments which crept along the Meuse under cover of a fog were annihilated near Chattancourt. The Germans gained a footing in Upper Alsace, but were immediately ejected.

Capture German Fort

The communique in the evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, there was a violent bombardment of heavy guns in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304. In the afternoon, our troops attacked and captured a strongly fortified German work on the south-western slopes of Mort Homme, taking 220 prisoners and 7 machine-guns.

A surprise attack last night on the south-eastern slopes of Mort Homme resulted in the French capturing 25 prisoners. There was great artillery activity on the right of the Meuse, between the Meuse and Vaux Fort.

The artillery fight is still furious at Verdun. The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There was a bombardment of the greatest violence at Mort Homme. A German attack in the evening, on the eastern slopes of Mort Homme, was completely defeated.

The artillery duel assumed a character of extreme intensity westward and eastward of Fort Douaumont.

A French air-squadron attacked the railways and supply-depots between Thionville and Metz.

British Defeat Raiders

London, May 31.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The weather yesterday was unfavorable for flying, but the British aeroplanes did good work.

Last night, the enemy bombarded our trenches at Fricourt, Neuve Chapelle and Laventie. The bombardment at Neuve Chapelle lasted for eighty minutes and was followed by an infantry raid, which penetrated our trenches and took some prisoners. The raiders were subsequently driven out.

Another raiding party, east of Laventie, failed to enter our trenches, our bombers driving them back.

The enemy, during the night, sprang a mine north of the Bethune-La Bassee road. We occupied the lip of the crater.

There was reciprocal artillery activity, today, at various points.

Thrilling Story of Vimy

Vivid details are now available of the fighting at Vimy Ridge in the

middle of May, which began by the British exploding mines on the 15th and occupying the nearer lips of the craters. After the re-capture of one crater by the enemy, on the 17th, the enemy's bombardment with heavy caliber shells grew daily in intensity, till it reached its climax on the 21st, in the most concentrated artillery attack in this area since the terrible fighting last September.

Probably a hundred enemy batteries were concentrated on this small front. The smoke and dust were visible for miles. Much of the front trenches was obliterated and the enemy's infantry attack had little to face except our curtain-fire.

The enemy's artillery was also very active in Flanders, especially in the region of Hooge. Our replies effectively punished the enemy at various points.

On the 23rd, our guns burst five gas cylinders in the German trenches and it is probable that the enemy suffered from their own poison.

German Patrols Succeed In Raids on the British

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 30.—Western theater.—Yesterday, in the evening, German aviators, with visible success, attacked an enemy destroyer squadron off Ostend. A British biplane, after an air-fight, was forced down near St. Eloi and destroyed by artillery fire.

Headquarters, May 31.—Enemy torpedo-boats, which approached the coast, were driven back by artillery fire.

Lively firing is going on between La Bassee canal and Arras. There were successful German patrol enterprises near Neuve Chapelle and north-east of this place. 38 British, among whom is an officer, were made prisoners by the Germans and a machine-gun was taken.

On the left bank of the Meuse, the bushes and hedges south of the village of Cumieres were cleaned of the enemy. Three officers and 88 men were made prisoners by the Germans.

During the attack on May 29, in the Caurettes forest, the Germans captured a naval gun, 18 machine-guns, a quantity of mine-throwers and plenty of other material.

The artillery was very lively on both banks of the Meuse.

Chang Hsun Denies Conference Against

(Continued from Page 1)

of hostilities, as all defence works in Fukien are complete and the navy is ready to attack Kwangtung at once.

Japanese circles in Peking are of the opinion that the rumors of the impending resignation of the Prime Minister, Count Okuma, as well as the rumor of a mission of a high diplomat from Tokio to Peking, are premature.

Peace Negotiations

According to the Shunpao, the Peking Government has wired to the leaders of the south about the peace negotiations as follows:—

1.—To have peace negotiations at Shanghai.

2.—The truce which expires soon to be again extended.

3.—Unless the declarations of peace be officially broken off no military movements or attacks be made.

At 10 a.m. May 31, several of the Japanese garrison at Tsinanfu were unlawfully assaulted by the bodyguards of the office of the Chiangchun. The Japanese authorities, guarded by two companies of Japanese soldiers, met the Chinese authorities and the incident has been amicably settled in the following manner:

1.—The Chinese corps to which the soldiers who misbehaved belonged will apologize.

2.—The Chinese troops near the commercial town of Tsinanfu will be withdrawn.—*Eastern News Agency.*

Economic Conference Is Fixed for June 14

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. E. G. Pretyman, Secretary of the Board of Trade, stated that the economic conference will be held in Paris on June 14. None of the Allies had asked regarding Great Britain's policy.

TO EXPLAIN MESOPOTAMIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—In the House of Commons, today, on the motion for adjournment, Colonel Winston Churchill and other members urged publication of the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles papers.

Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that a day will be given for a discussion of the operations in Mesopotamia, while all documents, except those of the most confidential character, will be published so far as public interest permitted.

Commodore Benedict Gives 300 Acre Estate to Birds

Commodore Benedict and portico of his mansion at Greenwich, Conn

Greenwich, Conn., April 29.—Commodore E. C., Benedict, wealthy banker and yachtsman is preparing to convert his 300 acre estate into a sanctuary for birds and to bequeath it for their protection, in care of the Greenwich Bird Protective Association, which has in its membership William G. Rockefeller, and three hundred other wealthy residents of the section.

Commodore Benedict, who is eighty-two years old and in vigorous health, attributes his long life to outdoor exercise and the cheerful companionship of birds.

"I want my home always to be a home for birds," he says.

The estate has a frontage on Long Island Sound, and in the center is a lake, so that sea and fresh water fowl can be made happy. There are a score of varieties of trees on the land. Shelter boxes of various kinds will be arranged throughout the woods and in the clear stretches.

Ernest Thompson Seton will serve as outdoor architect for the new bird home. The land on which he is to work forms an ideal refuge for the various species which come to this latitude.

"I want the birds to be comfortable," Commodore Benedict asserts, with his sunny smile.

GOVERNMENT ARRANGES RELIEF OF SHACKLETON

Will Ask Parliament for Funds; Explorer, in Small Boat, Is Making for Falklands

Reuter's Service

London, May 31.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith stated that an Admiralty committee was dealing with the Shackleton relief expedition, for which Parliament would shortly be asked to provide funds.

The Daily Chronicle has received a despatch from Sir Ernest Shackleton from Port Stanley, dated May 31, saying: "The Endurance was crushed in the ice, in the middle of Weddell Sea, on October 27, 1915 and drifted for 700 miles in the ice until April 9.

"We landed on Elephant Island, on the 16th and I left on April 24, leaving 22 men in a hole in the ice-cliffs and proceeded for help towards South Georgia, with five men, in a 22-foot boat. When I left Elephant Island, they were all well, but there is urgent need of rescue."

Sir Ernest Shackleton's cablegram says that he will arrive at Port Stanley, in the Falkland Islands.

Reuter's Agency announces that the Shackleton expedition had a marvellous escape. The s.s. Endurance encountered terrific weather, early in 1915, in the Weddell Sea, was nipped by great bergs and eventually, after several months drifting, foundered.

Sir Ernest Shackleton succeeded in saving all his men and some stores, but suffered terrible privations during the hazardous voyage in boats to Elephant Island.

Owing to the great scarcity of food, Sir Ernest Shackleton decided to leave the majority of the men with rations in an ice-hole dug on the island, while he and five companions sailed off in a small boat to seek help. They reached South Georgia, after three weeks of extraordinary peril.

The weather conditions prevented the whalers at South Georgia going to the rescue of the marooned men on Elephant Island.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 1.—The British steamer Dalegarth (2,268 tons) has been sunk.

OCCUPY GREEK POSTS TO CHECK SURPRISES PLANNED BY ENTENTE

Explanation by Berlin of New Action in Balkans; Sovereignty Respected

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 30.—Eastern theater.—South of Lipsk, German detachments crossed the river Shara and destroyed a Russian blockhouse.

Balkan theater.—German and Bulgarian forces, in order to prevent surprises, visibly planned by the Entente troops, have occupied the important Rupel gorge, on the Struma. Our superiority forced the feeble Greek posts to withdraw. Otherwise, the Greek sovereignty was respected.

May 31.—Eastern and Balkan theaters.—There were no events of special importance.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, May 30.—Russian theater.—There were livelier artillery engagements, especially on the Bessarabian front and in Volhynia.

Italian theater.—Yesterday, the Italian work at Puntacordin was conquered by the Austro-Hungarians. West of Arsiero, Hungarian troops forced a passage across the Posina rivulet and took the heights on the southern bank.

Four Italian attacks against the Austro-Hungarian positions south of Bettale were repulsed.

Balkan theater.—The situation is calm.

Vienna, May 31.—Russian theater. The increased activity on the Bessarabian front and in Volhynia is continuing.

Italian theater.—The Austro-Hungarian troops, under the command of Archduke Eugen, have conquered Asiago and Arsiero. In the district north-east of Asiago, the Austro-Hungarian troops drove the enemy from Gallio and stormed the Italian positions on the heights northwards.

The Monte Baldo and the Monte Fiaria are in the hands of the Austro-Hungarians. West of Asiago, the Austro-Hungarian front south of Assagorne has been connected with the conquered work of Punacorbin.

The Austro-Hungarian troops which crossed the Posina have taken the Monte Priafora. Fresh desperate Italian efforts to conquer the Austro-Hungarian positions south of Bettale have failed.

Since the beginning of the offensive, a fortnight ago, 30,388 Italians have been made prisoners, among whom are 694 officers; 299 cannon have been taken.

This morning, several naval aeroplanes dropped numerous bombs on the railway station and military establishments of San Giorgio di Nogaro. On the railway station four hits were observed.

Balkan theater.—North of the Lower Vojuza the Austro-Hungarian troops chased Italian patrols away. The situation is unchanged.

Official Turkish telegram (delayed).—Turkish headquarters, May 22. Irak theater.—The situation is unchanged. Owing to the necessities of the new favorable situation, resulting from the conquest of Kut-el-Amara, the Turkish defensive plan has been changed. Consequently, the Turkish troops on the right bank of the Tigris were somewhat taken back.

The enemy realized this fact only after two days. We observed that the enemy sent only cavalry against these positions and exclusively for reconnoitering purposes.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Bulgarian headquarters, May 24.—Since two months, the Anglo-French troops have commenced to abandon their fortified camp of Salonica and to approach our frontier. The main enemy forces are placed in the Vardar valley and eastwards of it, running over Dovatepe to the Struma valley and westwards, over the districts of Subasko and Vodena, to Florina.

A part of the reorganized Servian army has landed at Salonica. There has been daily artillery fire since about one month on the front Ghevgheli-Doiran, but until now the Anglo-French troops have nowhere crossed the frontier.

The day before yesterday, a French reconnoitering detachment was fired at by Bulgarian patrols in the village of Gorni Garbale. The French fled, abandoning their horses, which were captured by our soldiers.

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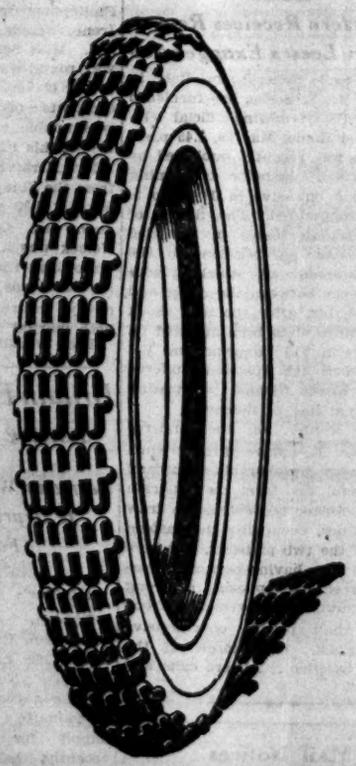

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MR. LANSING DEFINES THE ARMED LINER LAW

Notifies Belligerents United States Recognizes Right Of Defense by Merchantmen

LIMITS ACTS OF WAR CRAFT

Must Not Attack Without Warning Until Status of Vessel Is Determined

Washington, April 26.—In what is regarded as one of the most important documents issued in connection with the attitude of the United States Government toward vital problems presented by the war in Europe, Secretary Lansing today made public an announcement of the position of the Administration. The announcement took the form of giving publicity to a memorandum which was prepared in the State Department last month by direction of President Wilson, in regard to the status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.

The memorandum bears date of March 25, 1916. It is understood to have been the original intention to use it as the basis for a circular note to the various powers, but the document has never been communicated by the State Department to any foreign Government, and was kept confidential until today when, as explained by Secretary Lansing, it "is now made public as a statement of this Government's attitude on that subject."

The memorandum was prepared after the German Government had announced its intention to begin on March 1 to sink armed enemy merchant vessels virtually on sight, and because it had become apparent that the previously disclosed attitude of the United States on the armed ship question was not clearly understood.

Secretary Lansing tried to arrange a modus vivendi between the European belligerents—a sort of gentlemen's agreement—to govern the use of armament on merchant ships and the attitude of submarines toward commercial vessels carrying armament. Failing to persuade the Entente Allies to enter such an arrangement Secretary Lansing was forced to abandon his overtures for a special agreement. This rendered it necessary for the United States to fall back on existing principles of international law governing the status of armed merchant vessels and their treatment by belligerent war vessels.

The announcement of the policy issued today makes it plain that the status of armed merchant vessels has to be considered both from the point of view of armed merchant vessels entering neutral ports and that of armed merchant vessels on the high seas. While it is declared to be the duty of the neutral Government to determine the status of armed ships entering its ports, it is made plain in the memorandum that it is the duty of the belligerent warship to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel encountered on the high seas. In determining this status the warship must not act on mere suspicion or preseumption, but on the actual facts of the case, and these must be determined only on conclusive evidence of aggressive purpose in the absence of which it must be presumed that the vessel has a private and peaceable character.

Ask for British Orders

The State Department about ten days ago, it was disclosed today, asked the British Government to furnish it copies of the orders it had issued to armed merchant vessels for their conduct if they encountered enemy warships. No answer has been received from Great Britain. Should the British Government fail to comply with the request within a reasonable time the United States will apply its own evidence in the case of each individual merchant vessel flying the colors of a belligerent nation to determine whether that vessel comes within the category of a vessel of war as defined in the memorandum made public today. In any case where it is determined that a merchant ship putting into an American port has the character of a war vessel this Government will take means of warning American citizens not to take passage on the merchantman or enlist as members of her crew, but will not issue any general warning.

The State Department made it plain today in informal comment on the memorandum that it placed no faith in the German contention that the British Government's instructions, taken by a German warship from the British merchant vessel Woodfield, showed that these instructions gave British merchantmen the character of war vessels. The British Government's instructions were for the guidance of the merchant vessels in case of attack by an enemy warship, and provided for gun drills and the manner of action of the merchant vessel if it was in danger of capture or sinking by an enemy submarine. But the memorandum of the State Department, as it was explained there today, makes it clear that unless the Governmental instructions provided that the master of the merchantman would undergo a penalty if he failed to obey them his ship could not be regarded as having the character of a war vessel, and as such subject to be sunk without warning.

The whole status of a merchant vessel having instructions as to how to conduct herself, if in danger from an enemy's attack, rested, it was said, on whether the instructions were manadatory. If they were, the vessel could be sunk without warning. But the instructions of the British Admiralty taken from the Woodfield did not show that her Captain was required to obey these so-called instructions.

Text of the Memorandum

The memorandum, which sets forth the attitude of the Administration in clear detail follows:

MEMORANDUM ON ARMED MERCHANT VESSELS.

By direction of the President a memorandum was prepared during March, 1916, in regard to the status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas. This memorandum is now made public as a statement of this Government's attitude on that subject.

Department of State,
Washington, March 25, 1916.

I

The status of an armed merchant vessel of a belligerent is to be considered from two points of view: First from that of a neutral when the vessel enters its ports, and Second, from that of an enemy when the vessel is on the high seas.

First—An armed merchant vessel in neutral ports.

(1). It is necessary for a neutral Government to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of belligerent nationality which enters its jurisdiction, in order that the Government may protect itself from responsibility for the destruction of life and property by permitting its ports to be used as bases of hostile operations by belligerent warships.

(2). If the vessel carries a commission or orders issued by a belligerent Government and directing it under penalty to conduct aggressive operations, or if it is conclusively shown to have conducted such operations it should be regarded and treated as a warship.

(3). If sufficient evidence is wanting a neutral Government, in order to safeguard itself from liability for failure to preserve its neutrality may reasonably presume from these facts the status of an armed merchant vessel which frequents its waters. There is no settled rule of international law as to the sufficiency of evidence to establish such a presumption. As a result a neutral Government must decide for itself the sufficiency of the evidence which it requires to determine the character of the vessel. For the guidance of its port officers and other officials a neutral Government may therefore declare a standard of evidence, but such standard may be changed on account of the general conditions of naval warfare or modified on account of the circumstances of a particular case. These changes and modifications may be made at any time during the progress of the war, since the determination of the status of an armed merchant vessel in neutral waters may affect the liability, of a neutral Government.

Second—An armed merchant vessel on the high seas.

(1) It is necessary for a belligerent warship to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of an enemy encountered on the high seas, since the rights of life and property of belligerents and neutrals on board the vessel may be impaired if its status is that of an enemy warship.

(2) The determination of warlike character must rest in no case upon presumption but upon conclusive evidence, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends on the actual facts of the case and cannot be avoided or lessened by a standard of evidence which a belligerent may announce as creating a presumption of hostile character. On the other hand, to safeguard himself from possible liability for unwarranted destruction of life and property the belligerent should, in the absence of conclusive evidence, act on the presumption that an armed merchantman is of peaceful character.

(3) A presumption based solely on the presence of an armament on a merchant vessel or an enemy is not a sufficient reason for a belligerent to declare it to be a warship and proceed to attack it without regard to the rights of the persons on board. Conclusive evidence of a purpose to use the armament for aggression is essential. Consequently an armament which a neutral Government, seeking to perform its neutral duties, may presume to be intended for aggression, might in fact on the high seas be used solely for protection. A neutral Government has no opportunity to determine the purpose of an armament on a merchant vessel unless there is evidence in the ship's papers or other proof as to its previous use, so that the Government is justified in

(Continued on Page 4)

Warlike Scene at Charleston Navy Yard; Furloughs Curtailed

WAR VESSELS AT CHARLESTON NAVY YARD. ©INTL FILM SERVICE

Boston, Mass, April 27.—The commanders of the forty U. S. war vessels now lying in the Charleston Navy Yard are somewhat exercised by orders from Washington.

These orders direct that none of the ships be laid up for repairs requiring more than 12 hours. All the officers have been ordered back to duty, and orders have been issued to the enlisted men that they must remain within their home port.

In the group, which shows the flags of three admirals, are the Salem. The Chester, the Smith (torpedo boat) Patterson (torpedo boat) New Jersey (battleship) Virginia (battleship) Rhode Island (battleship) Vestal (fleet tender) and Nebraska (battleship).

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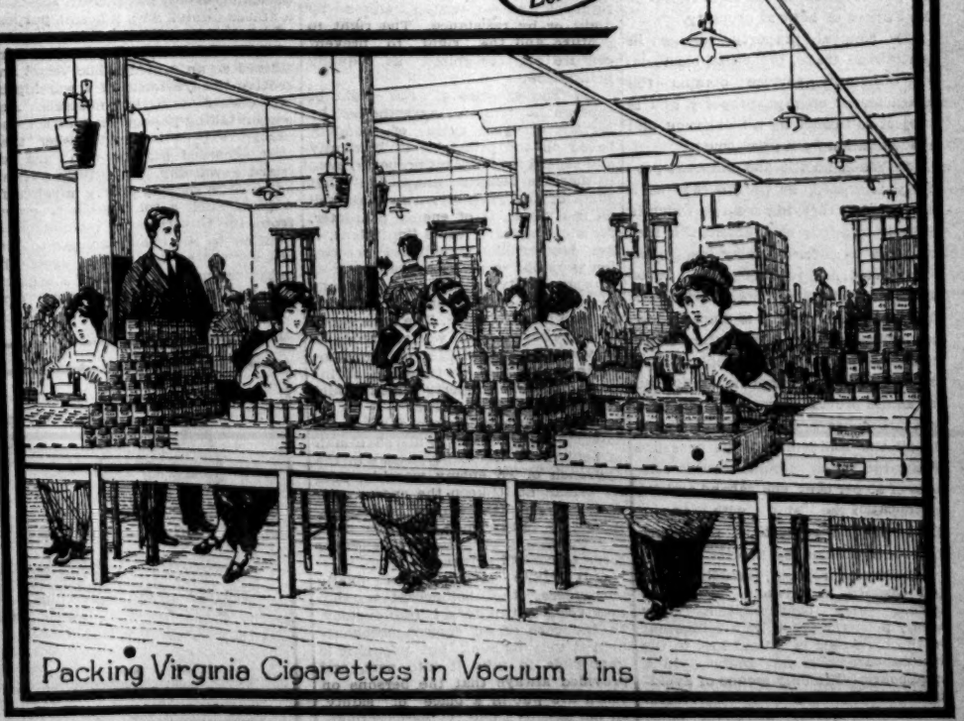

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FREE AIR

Mr. Lansing Defines Armed Liner Law

(Continued from Page 3)

substituting an arbitrary rule of presumption in arriving at the status of the merchant vessel. On the other hand, a belligerent warship can on the high seas test by actual experience the purpose of an armament on an enemy merchant vessel, and so determine by direct evidence the status of the vessel.

Summary

The status of an armed merchant vessel as a warship in neutral waters may be determined, in the absence of documentary proof or conclusive evidence of previous aggressive conduct, by presumption derived from all the circumstances of the case.

The status of such vessel as a warship on the high seas must be determined only upon conclusive evidence of aggressive purpose, in the absence of which it it to be presumed that the vessel has a private and peaceable character, and it should be so treated by an enemy warship.

In brief, a neutral Government may proceed upon the presumption that an armed merchant vessel of belligerent nationality is armed for aggression, while a belligerent should proceed on the presumption that the vessel is armed for protection. Both of these presumptions may be overcome by evidence—the first by secondary or collateral evidence, since the fact to be established is negative in character; the second by primary and direct evidence, since the fact to be established is positive in character.

II

The character of the evidence upon which the status of an armed merchant vessel of belligerent nationality is to be determined when visiting neutral waters and when traversing the high seas having been stated, it is important to consider the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents as affected by the status of armed merchant vesesls in neutral ports and on the high seas.

First—The relations of belligerents and neutrals as affected by the status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports.

(1) It appears to be the established rule of international law that warships of a belligerent may enter neutral ports and accept limited hospitality there upon condition that they leave, as a rule, within twenty-four hours after their arrival.

(2) Belligerent warships are also entitled to take on fuel once in three months in ports of a neutral country.

(3) As a mode of enforcing these rules, a neutral has the right to cause belligerent warships failing to comply with them together with their officers and crews, to be interned during the remainder of the war.

(4) Merchantmen of belligerent nationality, armed only for purposes of protection against the enemy, are entitled to enter and leave neutral ports without hindrance in the course of legitimate trade.

(5) Armed merchantmen of belligerent nationality under a commission or orders of their Government to use, under penalty, their armament for aggressive purposes, or merchantmen which, without such commission or orders, have used their armaments for aggressive purposes, are not entitled to the some hospitality in neutral ports as peaceable armed merchantmen.

Second—The relations of belligerents and neutrals as affected by the status of armed merchant vessels on the high seas.

(1) Innocent neutral property on the high seas cannot legally be confiscated, but is subject to inspection by a belligerent. Resistance to inspection removes this immunity and subjects the property to condemnation by a prize court, which is charged with the preservation of the legal rights of the owners of neutral property.

(2) Neutral property engaged in contraband trade, breach of blockade, or unneutral service obtains the character of enemy property and is subject to seizure by a belligerent and condemnation by a prize court.

(3) When hostile and innocent property is mixed, as in the case of a neutral ship carrying a cargo which is entirely or partly contraband, this fact can only be determined by inspection. Such innocent property may be of uncertain character, as it has been frequently held that it is more or less contaminated by association with hostile property. For example, under the Declaration of London, (which, so far as the provisions covering this subject are concerned, has been adopted by all the belligerents,) the presence of a cargo which in bulk or value consists of 50 per cent, contraband articles impresses the ship with enemy character and subjects it to seizure and condemnation by a prize court.

(4) Enemy property, including ships and cargoes, is always subject to seizure and condemnation. Any enemy property taken by a belligerent on the high seas is a total loss to the owners. There is no redress in a prize court. The only means of avoiding loss is by flight or successful resistance. Enemy merchant ships have, therefore, the right to arm for the purpose of self-protection.

(5) A belligerent warship is any vessel which, under commission or orders of its Government imposing penalties or entitling it to prize money, is armed for the purpose of seeking and capturing or destroying enemy property or hostile neutral property on the seas. The size of the vessel, strength of armament, and its defensive or offensive force are immaterial.

(6) A belligerent warship has, incidental to the right of seizure, the right to visit and search all vessels on the high seas for the purpose of determining the hostile or innocent character of the vessels and their cargoes. If the hostile character of the property is known, however, the belligerent warship may seize the property without exercising the right of visit and search which is solely for the purpose of obtaining knowledge as to the character of the property. The attacking vessels must display its colors before exercising belligerent rights.

(7) When a belligerent warship meets a merchantman on the high seas which is known to be enemy owned and attempts to capture the vessel, the latter may exercise its right of self-protection either by flight or by resistance. The right to capture and the right to prevent capture are recognized as equally justifiable.

(8) The exercise of the right of capture is limited, nevertheless, by certain accepted rules of conduct based on the principles of humanity and regard for innocent property, even if there is definite knowledge that some of the property, cargo, as well as the vessel, is of enemy character. As a character of these limitations, it has become the established practice for warships to give merchant vessels an opportunity to surrender or submit to visit and search before attempting to seize them by force. The observance of this rule of naval warfare tends to prevent the loss of life of noncombatants and the destruction of innocent neutral property which would result from sudden attack.

(9) If, however, before a summons to surrender is given, a merchantman of belligerent nationality, aware of the approach of an enemy warship, uses its armanent to keep the enemy at a distance, or after it has been summoned to surrender it resists or flees, the warship may properly exercise force to compel surrender.

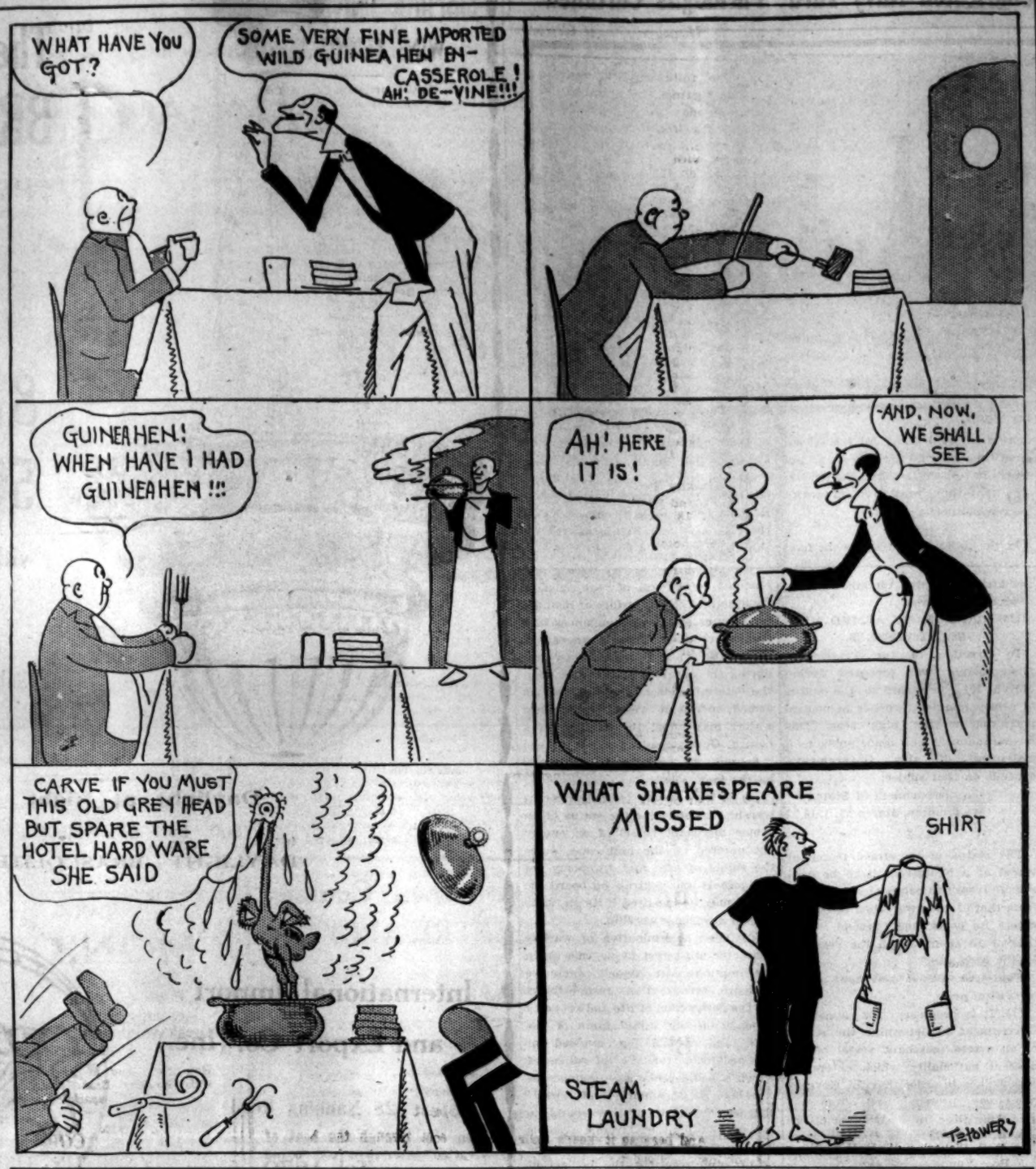
(10) If the merchantman finally surrenders, the belligerent warship may release it or take it into custody. In the case of an enemy merchantman it may be sunk, but only if it is impossible to take it into port, and provided always that the persons on board are put in a place of safety. In the case of a neutral merchantman, the right to sink it in any circumstance is doubtful.

(11) A merchantman entitled to exercise the right of self-protection may do so when certain of attack by an enemy warship, otherwise the exercise of the right would be so restricted as to render it ineffectual. There is a distinct difference, however, between the exercise of the right of self-protection and the act of cruising the seas in an armed vessel for the purpose of attacking enemy naval vessels.

(12) In the event that merchant ships of belligerent nationality are armed and under commission or orders to attack in all circumstances certain classes of enemy naval vessels for the purpose of destroying them, and are entitled to receive prize money for such service from their Government, or are liable to a penalty for failure to obey the orders given, such merchant ships lose their status as peaceable merchantships and are to a limited extent incorporated in the naval forces of their Government, even though it is not their sole occupation to conduct hostile operations.

(13) A vessel engaged intermittently in commerce and under a commission or orders of its Government imposing a penalty, in pursuing and attacking enemy naval craft, possesses a status tainted with a hostile purpose which it cannot throw aside or assume at will. It should, therefore, be considered as an armed public vessel and receive the treatment of a warship by an enemy and by neutrals. Any person taking passage on such a vessel cannot expect immunity other than that accorded persons who are on board a warship. A private vessel, engaged in seeking enemy naval craft, without such a commission or orders from its Government, stands in a relation to the enemy similar to that of a civilian who fires upon the organized military forces of a belligerent, and is entitled to no more considerate treatment.

Has It Ever Happened to You? By T. E. Powers


WHAT HAVE YOU GOT?
SOME VERY FINE IMPORTED WILD GUINEA HEN EN-CASSEROLE! AH! DE-VINE!!!
GUINEAHEN! WHEN HAVE I HAD GUINEAHEN !!!
AH! HERE IT IS!
-AND, NOW, WE SHALL SEE
CARVE IF YOU MUST THIS OLD GREY HEAD BUT SPARE THE HOTEL HARD WARE SHE SAID
WHAT SHAKESPEARE MISSED
SHIRT
STEAM LAUNDRY
T.E.POWERS

DR. JORDAN RETIRES

At 65 He Resigns Chancellorship of Stanford University

Stanford University, May 2.—David Starr Jordan has retired as chancellor of Stanford University. This announcement was made this afternoon by President Ray Lyman Wilbur, to the academic council, on the Stanford quad. Jordan's retirement already had been sanctioned by the board of trustees of the University.

Dr. Jordan has been franted the title of chancellor emeritus by the trustees. He will continue to live at Xasmin House on the Stanford campus and will devote his time largely to the promotion of the world peace movement by writing books and making speaking tours. He has reached the age of 65, which has been set as the retiring age for Stanford faculty members.

In 1891 Dr. Jordan was called from the presidency of Indiana University by Senator Leland Stan ord to become head of the Leland Stanford Jr. University of Palo Alto. He chose the faculty for the new institution and was largely responsible for the shaping of the destinies of Stanford during the twenty-five years of its existence.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 2, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.30
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1927
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11⅝—Tls.	6.71
Exch. @ 72.6—Mex.....$	9.24
Peking Bar	354
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32⅞d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s	%
4 m-s	%
6 m-s	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.20
Ex., N. Y. on London ....T.T.	476⅛
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T	2-11⅝
London .....Demand	2-11⅝
India .....T.T.	221¼
Paris .....T.T.	420
Paris .....Demand	420½
New York .....T.T.	70½
New York .....Demand	70⅝
Hongkong .....T.T.	71½
Japan .....T.T.	71½
Batavia .....T.T.	169¾

Banks' Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	3-0⅞
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	3-1
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	3-1⅛
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	3-1⅛
Paris .....4 m-s.	446
New York .....4 m-s.	73½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

£1 Hk. Tls.....	5.66
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs.....	4.18
" " 1—Marks.....	4.09
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	.67
" " 1—Rupees.....	2.63
" " 1—Roubles.....	2.73
" " 1—Mex. $.....	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 80⅞
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116⅛
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅛
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 13, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 2, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Chemors Tls. 2.12½
Consolidates Tls. 3.60
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.20
Tebongs Tls. 25.50
Langkats Tls. 26.25
Langkats Tls. 26.50
Almas Tls. 13.50
Senawangs Tls. 18.00
Sumatras Tls. 135.00
Hall and Holtz $16.00

Direct Business Reported

Shanghai Docks Tls. 72.00
Shanghai Tugs (Ord) Tls. 14.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 2, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Dominions Tls. 13.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 June
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.65 June
S'hai Lands Tls. 9.10 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.10 cash
Tebongs Tls. 25.50 June

Direct

Dominions Tls. 13.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 June
Chemors Tls. 2.12½ cash
Padangs Tls. 17.00 cash
Karans Tls. 17.00 cash

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Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, May 26.—Messers. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The depression referred to last week lasted until Wednesday afternoon, when a slightly better feeling came into the market, and at the close nearly all the leading counters have been marked up in consequence. This state of affairs is in a large measure due to the fact that a considerable number of cash and May shares have been taken off the market. The feeling is more hopeful all round, and rates may reasonably be expected to be maintained.

Shanghai also continues to exhibit a better feeling, but the volume of business transacted with that quarter has been very small indeed.

Politically China continues in a state which has lasted all too long already. The average business man may be excused if he has the feeling that almost anything would be better than the present state of affairs, provided it has the effect of trade movement in the near future.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks following on the fall in Exchange have risen rapidly to $760, but at the close the market is weaker with shares offering at $755. The London price is quoted £82 10s. 0d.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have been marked up to $910, business done. Cantons are on sale at $400, and North Chinas at Tls. 175. Yangtszes are quiet at $280.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are still wanted at $156, and Hongkong Fires could probably be placed at $370.

Shipping.—Douglases in the beginning of the week were quoted as low as $123 for cash, but at the close the market is much stronger with buyers prevailing at $127. Preferred Indos have come to business at $45 and Deferred Indos after a small volume of business at $110 and $110½ are now enquired for at $113. Star Ferries have changed hands at $38 and Steamboats at $22. Waterboats have buyers at $14 with sellers holding for $14½.

Refineries.—China Sugars have shown a firmer tone throughout the week and close with buyers offering $106 for cash with $108½ done for June. Luzons continue to offer at $31.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have been quoted practically without change throughout the week, the rate at the close being Tls. 26½ buyers. Raubs are offering at $2.90 and Urals at 3ds. 0d. Tronohs are quoted 40s. 0d. in London. Shells have come to business at 95-6 with further sellers at 96s. 0d.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves fell away to $76 but have since recovered to a buying rate of $78. Hongkong Docks opened at $108 sellers but have since had a sharp rise to $114 offered for cash. Shanghai Docks are wanted in Shanghai at Tls. 72, Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Engineerings at Tls. 10½ are unchanged.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—General Estates could be brought at $97. Hongkong Lands have buyers at $100. Hongkong Lands continue to offer at $112. Humphreys Estates are offering at $7, West Points at $87, and Kowloon Lands at $38.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have buyers round about Tls. 130. Shanghai Cottons are wanted in Shanghai at Tls. 81½. Kung Yiks at Tls. 12 and Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5 are unchanged.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electricts are wanted at $44½ ex dividend. Hongkong Trams could be placed at $6.30 and Chinas Lights have small buyers at $4.40.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The Approximate statement of traffic receivts for the week ending May 20,

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 20 weeks
This year	$14,937	$269,769
Last year....	10,313	211,733
Increase	4,624	58,036

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are offering at 38% ex dividend. China Providents at $9 are weak. Watsons have been done at $7.70 and Dairy Farms at $34½. Peak Trams (old) are wanted at $9½ ex dividend. Ropes have come to business at $32. Cements have had a sharp rise until $9½ was done for cash, but at the close the market is easier with buyers only offering $9.20.

Company Report.

The Star Ferry Co., Ltd.

"The nett earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, amounted to $38,942.58 as against $74,736.78 the previous year.

The amount at credit of Profit and Loss accounnt, (after paying for repairs, allowing for Directors' and Auditors' fees and placing $4,500.00 to credit of Accident Fund), including $5,174.60 brought forward, is $95,615.95 which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of $1.65 from Working profits..	$66,000.00
To pay a Bonus of 45 cents Interest Account	18,000.00
To write off Ice House Street Pier	5,000.00
To write off Launches	4,000.00
To carry forward	2,615.95
	$95,615.95

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than
10½ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31½ Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
9½ Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.
Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

May Rubber Outputs

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., local agents and secretaries of the Pengkalan Durian Estate Ltd., inform us that the output of dry rubber for the past months was 8,821lbs.

The output of dry rubber for May from the Kamunting (In Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., was 14,350 lbs.

The Output of Dry Rubber for May from the Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd. was 12,100 lb.

London Rubber Market

London, June 1.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:

Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 6⅛d. to 2s. 7d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 8d. to 2s. 8¼d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Firmer.
Last Quotation, London, May 31:
Spot: 2s. 6½d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 7¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steadier after weak.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, June 1.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 32 per cent. The Bank rate of discount is 5 per cent.

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., have received the following cable from their Singapore agents regarding the auction held on May 31:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$134 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 6¾d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$136 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 7⅛d. in London.

Demand is good.

U. K. METAL MARKET

London, June 1.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.47d.
July-August	8.10d.
October-November	7.84d.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$730 B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2 B.
Cathay, pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400
North China.....	170 S.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128
"Shell".....	96s. S.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50
Kochien.....	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 12½.
Oriental Cons.....	35s.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$113½ S.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 72.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 80 B.
Hongkong Wharf.....	$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 91 B.
China Land.....	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 130 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International.....	Tls. 75½.
International Pref....	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 70.
Oriental.....	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 82½ B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref.....	Tls. 107 S.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill.....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$106 B.
Green Island.....	$9.15 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra.....	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	$15 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$92 B.
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	$7.70 S.
Weeks.....	$16.90.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14½ S.
Amnersi.....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 10½ B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5¾ S.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 30 S.
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5⅞ S.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chemor United.....	Tl. 2.10 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 14
Cheng.....	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.00.
Dominion.....	Tls. 15½ B.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated.....	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 29 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 17.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 10¾ B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 19
Padang.....	Tls. 16¾ S.
Pengkalan Durian.....	Tls. 11¼ B.
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga.....	Tls. 1.15.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8½.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.90.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Klebang.....	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¼
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.15 S.
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 1 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 8.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 9.
Tebong.....	Tls. 25 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber....	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb....	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 80 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury.....	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 95 S.
S'hai Waterworks.....	Tls. 265 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boech-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for June 1 was 118 tons."

Memorial Day At Kiukiang

Patriotic Address By Chaplain W. E. Anderson of The U. S. S. Brooklyn

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Kiukiang, May 30.—Kiukiang Americans are thankful for the courtesy of Admiral Winterhalter in arranging for the U. S. S. Palos to be here, which enabled the Captain and officers and men to hold the Memorial Day service here. This took place on the William Nast College campus, where Americans and their friends gathered to honor this occasion.

Chaplain W. E. Anderson of the U. S. S. Brooklyn gave in part the following most appreciated address:

'A Twentieth Century Patriot'

My fellow citizens and friends who are well wishers of America's progress and prosperity, we are gathered this day to remember by a simple flower service the nation's dead. Fortunate is that nation that takes time to study and honor its heroes. Happy is the man whose devotion to his country makes him the recipient of the praise and glory of a grateful people. The ideals of America commanded the support of heroes and they in turn receive our gratitude.

Memorial Day in America was born in the hearts of the Southern women who impartially scattered roses on the graves of the Blue and the Gray. General John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, nurtured by the sentiment and impressed by the far reaching influence of such a service, issued an order on May 5,1868, that flowers be placed on the graves of soldiers of the North and the South. So, this day has come down to us with its lessons of honor and respect. However, the origin of the day is old with centuries. For in the past the Greeks and the Romans gathered around the arches and columns of their heroes. Many the garlands they placed on the arch and many the times the eloquent orators aroused the citizens of these republics by the recital of the deeds of their mighty.

The ancient teacher had access to the Parthenon, the Acropolis, and the Agora. This teacher did not choose the Parthenon, which was the place of idealism and mystery, for his class room; neither did he choose the Acropolis, where impassioned harangues were held on civil measures, but the Agora—those woodland parks where on every hand were statues and towers commemorating the lives of men who lived a religion for the uplift of humanity and the glory of their nation. Men are won to right actions and become patriots under the magnetic influence of concrete action, therefore Memorial Day is one of America's days for molding patriots.

The causes which led to the Civil Struggle need no longer be emphasized. The North rejoices in the strength of a supporting South to maintain the integrity of the nation. The South in time rejoiced in her increasing strength of spirit of freedom and the values of men. Patriotism—devotion to a righteous cause, and we believe our cause of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to be a righteous cause—has no geographical limits. Lee, the hope of the South, and Grant, the strong arm of the North, went to their graves with a high mutual regard for each other's ability and loyalty. Both maintained a sincere admiration for him whose pen advanced the cause of humanity by centuries. Bitter hatred that filled the men at Chickamauga and Gettysburg has burned out and a spirit of brotherly co-operation now moves a united people; Hope died in ten thousand hearts at Appomattox but there was born a new Hope, radiant and dynamic, that they can possess power, position and honor in a better and greater republic. As a result there floats from the Nation's capital a flag kissed by the sun of day and wooed by the stars of night, an unconquered emblem of a free, brave and happy people. The red of that banner speaks of the defense of truth and courage at the point of sword; the white of purity and virtue and the stars in a field of blue suggests the freedom of the skies. That flag, the most precious flag you know, stands for eternal truth and demands the best patriotism your heart possesses.

It requires more than a few words and some simple flowers to honor the flag and those who fought to keep it from the dust. It is a great and holy thing to die for it in battle. This death would honor the veterans who "sleep on Fame's Eternal camping ground." But it is not enough. We are not called to die for our country and its flag. Out of justice to the message of the flag, in honor to the men who gave us this inheritance and through duty to ourselves we must live lives of honor, lives of trust, and lives of service.

For instance you can honor your father by obedience to his word and by refraining from acts of theft, violence and drunkenness, which disgrace the family name. But you best honor him by a life of action which brings success and positive good. You tell the truth that honors his regard for truth. Your being honest honors his integrity. Your being morally clean honors his virtue and the peace of his home.

Your success is concrete gratitude for the blessing he gave you in your youth. Thus it is with America. We must honor her and her heroes by living the truth she gave us and by our endeavor to realize a greater America by these same truths and blessings. We are far from our native soil. Nevertheless we are Americans. We can not enter into the great Memorial Services that are held in ten thousand cities of America, yet we can with grateful hearts remember our nation's need and find our responsibility and duty to meet that need. Whatever man desires to pay homage to the flag and its defenders in any clime, the blessings of the Republic rest upon him.

We do ourselves, our country and our heroes honor by being morally and physically clean this day and every day. This will cost us many pleasures and impose many hardships. But the defense of the flag cost our fathers their pleasures, their homes, their business and often their lives. They did not haggle when life was the cost. Can any of us in the light of what they had to pay for a Republic refuse to sacrifice those pleasures which keep us from being morally clean? No! We are convinced that it costs something to be a clean man. Any tribute that we bring to our dead and to our Republic which is acceptable must be an expression of living service.

We bring honor to ourselves and our nation and a tribute to our heroes by enlarging the spirit of freedom. We hold dear those words "Conceived in liberty" which Abe Lincoln said of our nation. Whether we agree to it or not, both the slave and his master believed the civil struggle was for the principle of freedom.

In the late war with Spain our arms were raised to secure liberty for an oppressed people. In fact, liberty and freedom have been the warp and woof of our one hundred and forty years of national existence. Just recently a Chinese official referred to America as the Father of Liberty. Truly, America expects on this Memorial Day a tribute from free men to those who won for us the priceless inheritance of freedom.

"You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" was an observation of the Great Teacher. Our worlds become large, our fears are dispelled and our influence broadens only as we know truth. Edison's first incandescent lamp was a failure and now he both lights and moves the world. He sought and found the truth.

We, in a like manner, owe it to our fathers to study their acts and the meaning of great events of our history. An intelligent citizenship is the salvation of any Republic and America deserves to be the first of the Great Republics. As messengers of the Land of Freedom we have a large influence in China. China's regard for America has been secured through American missionaries and Chinese students influenced by them to go to America, and by the course of American diplomacy. I think I am right in saying that America has a right to expect that her navy will co-operate with the missionaries by conduct such as will impress China with the ideals of America.

Perhaps this may appear as preaching and in need of a text. If so I give you a statement of Judge Black, the friend of Lincoln: "America is ideally and potentially Christian." Or again, a statement from Chief Justice Harlan, "America in conception and in statute, if not in fact, is Christian."

I am quite sure that a daily homage of morally clean men will win a recognition that will make the uniform a badge of honor and a source of pride; that an intelligent citizenship, the reasonable tribute of every American, will increase America's influence among the nations of the earth; that a sympathetic co-operation of Americans on foreign soil to increase light and liberty will win unstinted praise from lands in the shackles of ignorance and fear.

There is a land across the broad Pacific which has enjoyed the rich favor of the Almighty. Its rivers, its mountains, its prairies, and its forests provide for the desires of its people. This people, lovers of liberty, were winnowed from the bravest hearts of the old world. They founded a republic on faith and works. It fought for recognition in 1776. It purified itself in '65, and it now is the greatest of the Christian nations with no domestic convulsions and at peace with the world.

"Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who to himself hath never said;
This is my own, my native land?"

On this 30th day in May, 1916, bring to your country the tribute of a clean, intelligent, loyal citizenship.

News Brevities

The remains of the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei who was assassinated in French Town have been taken to the Soochow Guild.

* * *

A great sensation has been caused among lovers of wrestling by the defeat of the Japanese champion Tachiyama, on May 25, who had remained unvanquished for five years. Tochigiyama, the victor, is reported to have earned 5,000 yen in the form of presents from his patrons and admirers.

* * *

The death is announced of Lieutenant-General Hirotaro Yoda, of the Battle of Mukden fame, which took place on May 20 in his 69th year, after forty years of military service.

* * *

At a meeting of the directors of The Taiping Rubber Estate, Limited (1913), held on June 1, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10% on the capital of the company to all shareholders on the register on June 22, 1916.

* * *

June 15 has been set as the date for the trial of Mr. Alexander Belyea in the British Supreme Court on the manslaughter charge growing out of the death of a rischa coolie.

* * *

Lieutenant W. F. Martinson, of the 3rd Essex Regiment, has been wounded in the right thigh and has been sent to a hospital according to a wire received here. The lieutenant is the son of Mrs. Martinson, of No. 34 Wayside Road.

* * *

The Bund is to have another handsome and modern building. The Yangtsze Insurance Association is to build a seven storey reinforced concrete building on the site of its present offices. The wrecking of the present building will mean the loss of one of the Bund's historic structures. The building was erected 40 years ago for the National Bank of India and was bought about 20 years since by the insurance company. The purchase price was Tls. 120,000.

* * *

The tramway company will run an illuminated boat tonight in honor of the British king's birthday. This is the same car that was prepared for Empire Day but it has been altered to fit the present occasion. Those who failed to see the boat before may do so tonight. The approximate time at which the float may be seen at certain corners is given below: Carter Road, 7.35, 9.00, 11.05, Palace Hotel, 7.50, 8.30, 9.15, 10.00, 11.20; Astor House, 7.55, 8.25, 9.20, 10.00, 10.45; Range and North Szechuen Roads, 9.30, 9.50.

* * *

The Tsonhua Sinpao says that as the candidates for the Chairman and Deputy Chairman have all declined the posts, the General Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai will have a meeting of the returing and newly elected Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen and retiring and newly elected committee on June 3 at 3 p.m., to consider the measures to be taken to appoint the new Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

* * *

The management of the Victoria Theater have secured a Danish film of which European papers speak very highly. It is in three reels and is called "Through the Enemy's Lines." It introduces what are claimed as real war pictures. The pictures will be shown on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next week.

Y.M.C.A. ENTERTAINMENT

The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association is holding an entertainment tonight beginning at 8 o'clock in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. The program will be opened by an exhibition of a troup of Chinese jugglers, who are said to be among the best that visit this city. Among other tricks they will give the "magic plate" by which plates are hurled to all parts of the hall, returning to their orginal place without damage to the audience or to the plates. The same mystifiers will give an acrobatic exhibition. Following this there will be a program of music, a piano solo, a mixed quartet, a double quartet and a violin solo. The evening will close with moving pictures, "The Airship Fugitives" in three parts. The prices of admission will be 30 and 50 cents, tickets on sale at the door.

AUSTRALIAN CROPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, N.S.W., June 1.—It is officially announced that the wheat harvest totals 67,323,000 bushels.

Australia Will Raise £50,000,000 War Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, June 1.—The prospectus has been issued of a new Commonwealth war loan, on the same terms as the previous loan. The amount authorised is £50,000,000, but it is stated that the Government will take as much as the public cares to give. The subscription list will close on August 1.

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

BY GOLLY- I'M COMMENCIN' TO LOSE FAITH IN MANKIND-
WHY ARE YOU SO BLUE?
OH! A FRIEND OF MINE INSULTED A MAN AN' THE MAN SAID IF HE DIDN'T APOLOGIZE HE'D HAVE TO FIGHT!!
DIDN'T HE USE COMMON SENSE?
HE DID NOT- HE APOLOGIZED!
DIDN'T I TELL YOU IT WASN'T PROPER TO FIGHT IN SOCIETY-
ALL RIGHT- BUT WHY DON'T YOU CUT IT OUT?
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Questions Answered

Franco-Prussian War

H. T. J.—The Franco-Prussian war began July 30, 1870, at Saarbruck, and ended with the capitulation of Belfort, February 13, 1871, thus making the length of war six months and thirteen days.

Tobacco

J. B. T.—You are absolutely correct in holding that tobacco was unknown to the Old World before the discovery of America. The "divine plant" is strictly American in origin.

The Multiplex Hammond

is

The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.

It is

the most Portable Standard Typewriter.

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

THE SWISS HOUSE

Agents for China

An Idol Shattered — By J. J. Montague

The Governor of Louisiana refuses to permit Mother Goose books in the schools on the ground that the farmer is insulted by such rhymes as: "A gentleman rides gallop-a-trot, and a farmer rides hobbledehoy."

Beware of wicked Mother Goose; she wields a baleful charm
To poison innocent young minds and do all sorts of harm.
The rhyme about the crooked man who walked a crooked mile
And found an unauthentic coin upon a crooked stile.
Must not appear in any book that children read in school.
It holds all counterfeiters up to scorn and ridicule.

Another ditty which instils the sinister belief
That Taffy was a Welshman and that Taffy was a thief,
Though it may seem to you the most innocuous of tales,
Is looked upon as slander by all citizens of Wales.
The story of the cow's high jump the butcher brands a fake,
He says it is a shameful jest about the price of steak.

And then there is that narrative of throwing down the stairs
A certain naughty, little boy whowouldn't say his prayers
We'll have to cut that out, of course, it bothers folks, you see,
Who are not as religious as they really ought to be.
And little Johnny Horner, too; that story can't get by—
It makes a youngster think it's nice to steal a Christmas pie.

The yarn about the aged dame residing in a shoe
Annoys the people with abodes along Fifth avenue,
As well as other parents, who, abiding in a flat,
Declare it's very wrong to have as many kids as that.
Base, scheming, broomstick-riding witch, your power for harm is past;
No more shall you corrupt our youth: We've found you out at last.

Bonaparte Did It

By Herbert Kaufman

In 1810, fifty thousand students of economics, war and politics could have proved that Napoleon Bonaparte would not be able to master Europe. Their figures were futile because they were based upon academic theory.

The unforseen did not enter into their calculations and it was the ability to do the unexpected, to seize the unwatched opportunity, to grasp the neglected chance, that placed the scepter of the Capets in the hands of the Corsican.

So don't let your neighbors' opinions keep you awake. They can't tell how far you mean to go, how doughtily you intend to fight, how determined you are to win through.

Individuals, not nations, have written history. Persons, not peoples, have remarked frontiers. Columbus, not Spain, found a new world—De Lesseps, not France, bisected an old one.

One ablebodied man, chock full of assurance, stirring with ambition and stiffened by resolution, can take this old world and handle it like a hunk of putty.

Magnanimity as an Asset

By Charles F. Thwing

President Western Reserve University

Magnanimity is great mindedness. It is great mindedness plus. It is great heartedness, great willfulness, great conscientiousness. It stands for intellectual comprehensiveness, for emotional sympathy, for cooperative service.

It means consideration of a fact or event. It means considerateness as a mood or manner of the individual. It is the very opposite of narrowness of outlook, and of superficiality of judgment. It is the antipodes of the small, the little, the mean. It is contrary to the peremptory, the snappish, the arrogant. It is at once a virtue and a grace. It is, in a word, the most comprehensive element in a great personality.

Magnanimity is a quality belonging especially to men who have much to do with their fellows. Business executives and administratives need it and use it every day, teachers every hour, and editors every minute before going to press. It is a great unifying and inspiring force. The shepherds of the people, all leaders and commanders, find in it their richest asset.

Three men who have served as Presidents of the United States are conspicuous in the possession of this virtue and grace. Washington, of course, is the most eminent example. His magnanimity was shown constantly in the conduct of the seven years' struggle of the American Revolution. It was shown even more and most impressively in the almost score of years of his conduct, formal and informal, of the government following the peace of Yorktown.

Lincoln was a master of the virtue. Thayer's great life of Hay gives many examples. In McKinley, too, the virtue was most manifest. Alger, his Secretary of War, was of an occasion abused in a newspaper article by the governor of a territory. The governor had been appointed by McKinley. Alger demanded that he be summarily dismissed.

The President, looking over the article with Alger, said, "I am in doubt whether he has you or me in mind, Mr. Alger. I am the commander of the American forces. I will examine the evidence with care. If I find that he has you in mind I will immediately dismiss him." "But," said Mr. Alger, "suppose that you conclude he has you in mind, what will you do?" The President said, "I will forgive him."

The incident belongs to a Cabinet meeting. It has never, I think, been made public. One who was present says that the remark of the President brought the meeting to its conclusion. The hearts of members were too deeply stirred to go on. Forgiveness is indeed a part of magnanimity.

KIPLING DARTMOUTH'S POET

Princeton Is Voted Most Popular of Other Colleges

Hanover, N. H., April 22.—Princeton was voted the most popular college after Dartmouth tonight by the student body. Yale and Harvard were second and third. Smith was decided to be the most popular women's college, with Wellesley second and Vassar third. Kipling was voted the most popular author as well as the most popular poet.

Ninety-one men considered the athletic "D" more desirable than the Phi Beta Kappa key, which received 82 votes. Chester A. Pudrith of Detroit was voted the most popular man, the best all around man and the most respected man. Pudrith played on the football team for three years, has been a member of the track team for two years and president of his class for three years. He was elected class marshal.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

have removed to

F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

(Opposite the Race Course)

Carpets beaten by electric motor and stored for the summer.

9765

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

36, Nanking Road

LADIES—Spring is here! Do you need a Tonic?

BORDEN'S STERILIZED NATURAL MILK is prepared under the most approved sanitary conditions and expert supervision, from cows in the finest dairy sections of the United States of America. Each case contains 48 extra large cans (22oz.).

TRY THIS:—

NATURAL MILK TONIC. No. 1, with Fruit Juices. To a glass of cold BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, add four tablespoons of any "DEL MONTE" acidious fruit juice, or APPLE CIDER. Shake in shaker until it foams and grate nutmeg lightly over the top.

Watch for our Recipes

CONNELL BROTHERS CO.

Shanghai

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

TO GARDENERS

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For LAWNS, apply it as a top dressing, weekly, from the middle of April to the beginning of June.

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SHANGHAI, JUNE 3, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Super-Zeppelins

(New York Sun)

THE collapse under gunfire of a Zeppelin at Revigny, south-east of Verdun, on February 21, gave the French specialist Georges Prade an opportunity to study the construction of the latest type of German air dreadnought. It proved to be a great advance upon the Zeppelins of 1912, with which this French authority was familiar. The airship brought down at Révigny was marked L Z-77. M. Prade managed to be present when L Z-30 had her trials on the Bodensee on November 5, 1914. In the previous July, on the eve of war, L Z-24 was finished at the Friedrichshafen factory, from which it may be concluded that fifty-three of these great ships were constructed by Germany in the first eighteen months of war: also that one Zeppelin is being turned out every ten days. The new type is so much larger and more powerful than the product of 1912 that the name super-Zeppelin may be applied to it.

The type of 1912 had a length of about 462 feet and was of 19,500 cubic meters capacity. From the wreckage which he examined at Revigny M. Prade estimates that L Z-77 was 629 feet long, with a capacity of about 30,000 cubic meters. The shape of the great envelope had changed, being no longer symmetrical (both ends alike); forward L Z-77 was blunt and full, tapering down toward the after part of the balloon, and this design "gave her, with an equal capacity, less resistance when advancing, and, consequently, with equal power greater speed." The type of 1912 was equipped with three motors which drove four propellers; L Z-77 had five motors and five propellers, the fifth behind the stern car or gondola (there are two cars), this arrangement securing an increase of both horizontal and ascensional speed. There were twenty-three men in the crew of this super-Zeppelin.

In offensive and defensive power L Z-77 was much more formidable than the old types. She carried 1,500 kilograms of bombs, composed of twenty projectiles, weighing 50, 80 and 100 kilograms, which were operated by pressing an electrical button. When one of these bombs struck the earth a hole seven feet deep and seventeen in diameter was made. Six machine guns formed the defensive equipment. In advising the English about the attack on Zeppelins M. Prade says that as they "arrive over England at a low altitude, and perhaps even at reduced speed, so as to economize petrol while at sea," gun-planes, that is to say, aeroplanes with machine guns mounted, should patrol the coast line and be ready to fire on the Zeppelins before they rise to a higher altitude. In London anti-aircraft quick firing guns of large caliber, using a luminous shell to locate the enemy, a shattering shell and a shrapnel shell, should be employed; if the big ships were not brought down by this second method "light chasing aeroplanes armed with machine guns and incendiary rockets" should be ready to pursue.

It is estimated by M. Prade that Germany today possesses forty Zeppelins of all types, and he says that their principal task is to patrol the North Sea and the Baltic, keeping in constant communication with the fleet at Kiel. This great armada of the air would be available if the battleship fleet should go out to meet the enemy in the North Sea. While the dreadnoughts of the water fired their broadsides at the British ships the dreadnoughts of the air could make a target of the enemy's fleet with projectiles weighing from fifty to 100 kilograms. It might be difficult to hit individual ships, but an air fleet of forty super-dreadnoughts would have 800 bombs to release. Any one of them might sink a Queen Elizabeth, and the Zeppelins would probably have orders to fly low when signalled and risk destruction to sink a British dreadnought. This menace the Admiralty in London must reckon with in making its battle plans. What a stupendous air and sea conflict a meeting of the two greatest naval powers in the world would be!

Where to Stop in One's Education

By Charles F. Thwing

President Western Reserve University

The place to stop in one's education is marked only by the word "must." So long as opportunity permits, or duty insists, so long should education be continued. The longer it is continued the richer is its process, the more inspiring its promise, the more commanding its results.

The temptation to end education at an early age is strong in and for the vigorous boy.

This boy feels its drudgeries, rebels against its limitations, is blind to its usefulness. If he knew, he would be inclined to say with Shakespeare that "school" rhymes with "fool." This boy does not wish to learn. He wishes to do.

The parents, too, of small means, may feel that this strong boy of fifteen should make some contribution to the family exchequer. To such an intimation, either expressed or implied, the worthy son is not unresponsive.

Yet, despite such temptations, education, if it be at all possible, should continue. One can well measure his future financial possibilities by the degrees of his education. Of course, the rule is not to be pushed too far; but it does contain an important and suggestive truth. A survey, recently made, of a large number of farmers in the Middle West, shows that the average farmer earns for a year for his labor as follows: Those having a common school education from $301 to $742, those having high school training from $651 to $1,268, and those who are college-bred from $796 to $1,721. A similar application can be made to workers, industrial and commercial.

In fact, one can even further affirm that certain occupations are absolutely barred to a man poorly, or only partially, educated. To him the higher realms of the professions are closed. For these realms require the trained and educated brains, learned in books as well as in life.

For most men, five years given to education, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, multiply personal power by twenty; and for most men, too, an additional five years, between twenty and twenty-five, multiply the same personal power by one hundred over that possessed at the age of fifteen.

As Cyrus Simmons Used to Say

By Herbert Kaufman

The worst mistake you can make while in my employ is trying to hide one.

I measure your pay by the same clock with which you measure your work.

One error of judgment may mean that you're trying—but two in the same place prove that you're not.

An honest blunder demands no excuse—a dishonest excuse is a blunder.

I don't give a rap about your past until it begins to interfere with my future.

A juggler can keep a number of things going at once, but he hasn't a grip on any of 'em.

I'd as lief hire a woman as a man—there's no sex to profit.

Things that cost nothing are priced at their full value.

Do not believe everything you hear—the folks who say it don't.

The red-tape worm devours half the time of every organization.

HONOR AMONG CRIMINALS

By Frederic J. Haskin

BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—How would you like to have two thousand assorted law breakers and criminals running at large under your general supervision?

That is the job that belongs to Mr. Reid, secretary of the Prisoner's Aid Association of the State of Maryland. This is a peculiar Prisoner's Aid Association. It handles the problem of the convict in its own way, which is by giving him his freedom and taking his word of honor for his good behavior.

Like most organizations that have a clean-cut policy and a personality of their own, the Prisoner's Aid Association centers around one man. That man is Charles D. Reid, who is not only secretary of the Association, but also president of the advisory board of parole of the State of Maryland.

Mr. Reid's two offices give an idea of the way his work is regarded by the authorities, and the way he can go about it. The Prisoner's Aid organization grew out of an old society whose original purpose was simply to do what it could for discharged prisoners. It started out by offering them a temporary home and assistance in finding work. As its influence and its efficiency became apparent, the authorities began to give it the task of keeping an eye on men who were out under suspended sentence, on parole or on probation, thus giving it a chance to work on a man before he was a discharged prisoner instead of afterward. Today the Association is keeping track of two thousand men who are on their honor and their good behavior. Practically all of them keep their promises.

As president of the parole board, Mr. Reid can select the men whom he thinks will make good if they have a chance, and recommends them for a parole. Then in his other capacity as very active secretary of the Prisoner's Aid Organization, he keeps a watch on his selections and sees that they stay in the right road. The secret of his success is now obvious. There is no co-operation so smooth and complete as that of a man who in one capacity co-operates with himself in another.

Most of the men thus paroled make good. The parole system properly applied can be a great thing not only for the convict, but for society. Mr. Reid points out a feature of it that is prone to be overlooked. That is the great difference in attitude between the man paroled and the man discharged. He is serving his first term perhaps, and is within a few weeks or months of the end of it. If he serves it out to the last day, he leaves prison feeling that he owes nothing to society. He has paid the price for his wrong-doing, paid it in full, and, he probably thinks, a little bit over. The books are balanced, and the only thing that operates to keep him straight is the fear of another sentence—never a very potent influence, as our full prisons prove.

On the other hand, if that same man is paroled a short time before his sentence expires, the case has a different complexion. He is put on his honor. The law is making him a gift of his freedom; he leaves the prison under a certain obligation to society. If he has any sense of duty or fairness—as plenty of such men have—such a course is likely to touch it. And society does this at comparatively little risk to itself, at an investment practically negligible. The man is due to be freed in a short time anyway. If he comes out on the first of May or the first of August is a minor consideration. The important thing is his attitude toward the law and the community when he does come out.

Such a system, of course, requires an organization of some sort to keep track of the paroled men, and here Mr. Reid's office of Secretary enters the game. The Prisoner's Aid Association has a small but efficient squad of probation officers—three, to be exact—and when one of their charges does not report himself one of the officers of the secretary goes and looks him up.

Quite a different type of the paroled convict is the one which Mr. Reid speaks of as the "exceptional" man. He is the sort that is not a criminal type at all, but who has been forced across the line of the law by some kink of circumstance. Keeping him in prison is a double loss to the community, because he probably has the making of a useful citizen, on the one hand, and he certainly has the making of a dangerous one if the wrong influences work too long.

Such a case was that of a trained technical man, who forged a $5 check while he was exceedingly hard up, against the account of a man who owed him money. The act, of course, was criminal, and the prison sentence perfectly just; but that the man himself was not a criminal Mr. Reid has proved by getting him paroled. He is now earning $1300 a year in a community where his record is not known, and leading a model life. Meanwhile, the Association keeps an eye on him to see that he does not abuse his privileges.

Such cases are of course in the minority. Mr. Reid is a highly practical person, and does not expect to make silk purses out of sow's ears. A good many of the people with whom he has to deal are defectives, weaklings, misfits generally. If they can succeed in scraping up an honest living, however humble, the Association is more than repaid for occasional backsliders.

The paroled men do not belong to the most tractable class of society, and occasionally show savage rebellion against the system of supervision. The Association keeps track of them as gently as possible, for there is nothing they resent so much as the feeling that they are only free on the end of a string, liable to be jerked up at any moment. Regular reports, however, are absolutely necessary. The other day one paroled man who had disappeared from view and failed to report for some time was reported as out on the war-path and breathing defiance through the medium of a two-foot lead pipe. He wasn't going to report, and he was not going to surrender to anything less than a squad of police. He was going to "get" at least three of that squad before they took him. He had it all figured out.

One young probation officer put the report in his pocket with a grin and went after the fire-eater. At a suggestion of danger, Mr. Reid only smiled. "Barking dogs do not bite," he said. "I've had them swear to get me within twenty-four hours before this. If a man is really dangerous, he doesn't talk much."

A different line of work is also carried on by the Association, one which has grown in importance until it seems to overshadow the original idea of helping discharged prisoners, which is however, still of large proportions. The new line is that of handling the men who are out on probation.

There is a fundamental difference between a probationer and a man who has been paroled. The paroled individual is a convict, while the probationer has never been to prison, and need never go so long as he lives up to the standard set for him. To handle probationers, an efficient system of keeping in touch with them is needed. Such systems differ in different localities, most of them being state or municipal organizations. In Baltimore the work is done by the versatile association of which Mr. Reid is secretary. He is particularly proud of what has been accomplished along these lines.

Most of the probation cases come under the head of non-support. A man spends his money for drink and lets his family starve. Putting him in prison may set a warning example, but it does not help his family much. On the other hand, if he is sentenced and the sentence suspended so long as he pays over a certain amount weekly, experience proves that in nine cases out of ten, he will pay. He has to have proper supervision; he has to have help in finding work; and generally someone who has more influence over him than his wife has to see that the money is collected.

The Association acts as a clearing-house between the two sides of sundered families. In 1910 it was collecting $610 a year from errant husbands and paying it to their wives. Last year it handled in this way $50,000.

An unexpected development in this line is the moral effect on the husband and father when he has to support his family. They seem suddenly to acquire a new value in his eyes. When he pays for a hearth and home, he feels a new desire to enjoy it. As a result, Mr. Reid can point to over a hundred families happily reunited through the system of probation and supervision.

It does not always work out just that way. In dealing with individuals, not theories, the personal equation has to be reckoned with. There are cases where a man can not get along with his family. Or he may be a chronic "wanderluster" who can not stay long in one place. In such cases, it is better to let him support his family by mail than to look him up and throw them on charity. One man of this sort is at present a baker in Brooklyn. He hasn't been in Baltimore in years, but his checks come to the office of the Association with the regularity of the interest on a Government bond.

Praiseworthy regularity, in fact, is the rule. Occasionally untoward circumstances arise to break it. While Mr. Reid was telling of his work, in the Baltimore Court House across the corridor a murder trial was in progress. One man out on probation for non-support had killed another man, also a non-support probationer. One of the non-supported wives figured in the case. Both men had been making their payments with exemplary faithfulness, but now one chain of remittances has been permanently interrupted and the other is liable to be in the near future.

In spite of disheartening exceptions, in spite of the discouragements which are bound to arise in dealing with the most troublesome and dangerous of classes, the work of the Association stands firm on its record of accomplishment. From its old status as a strictly private enterprise, it has now become a combined state, municipal and private institution. Its various functions run smoothly side by side because everyone from the board of trustees down to the last stenographer works for the same single object.

Changing England

Through Japanese Eyes

By Gonnoske Komai

(Written in English by the well-known Japanese writer)

In Japan those of us who are thoroughly conversant with the course of affairs in Europe regard the recent steady developments in England since the outbreak of this gigantic war as most wonderful and wholesome revolutionary changes.

The *Jiji Shimpo* of Tokio—the *Times* of Japan—thus pays the following high tribute to this country under the heading "England's Revolution":—

A recent London telegram states that in England the next Budget will include new tariff regulations. The exact meaning of the words "new tariff regulations" is still ambiguous. But if it were to mean the partial abandonment of the present Free Trade principle and the adoption of one protecting trade to a certain extent, it may be regarded as an opportunity for finding a basis of agreement which would put an end to the party strife hitherto maintained between the Liberals and the Unionists. Debate may arise as to whether this decision confirms the Unioinst assertion that they have advanced a step further at the expense of their Liberal opponents.

Candidly speaking, the great European war has created many unprecedented changes among the various Powers of Europe, both in their home affairs and in their diplomacy. But in none of those countries has the traditional system of home administration received a severer blow than in England. To say nothing of the adoption of a Coalition Government, we see that country depart from her tradition in the adoption of the Military Service Act, introducing compulsory service for single men, the prolongation of the life of the present Parliament for eight months, together with the proviso for further prolongation, if necessary, according to the requirement of the time. All these changes might fairly be regarded from a British standpoint as great revolutions yet the nation as a whole never hesitated to put them into practice.

Side by side with the reported adoption of the new Protectionist trade policy in preference to the present and traditional one of Free Trade we can see very clearly the far-reaching effects produced in England through this gigantic struggle. We cannot but admire the smooth and ready adaptability of the British people under the most exceptional circumstances. We have seen them effect the greatest changes, almost amounting to a revolution, without hitch or impediment. Although it might be said that these have been effected under the pressure of the greatest of their national calamities, one unparalleled in their history, it is only fair to admit that the manner in which they have adapted themselves to an unprecedented situation is characteristic of their racial temperament and extraordinary instinct for practical life.

Parliament's Life

The prolongation of the life of the present Parliament and the adoption of compulsion for single men are naturally the more important of the revolutionary changes introduced into the British Constitution and British thought. According to the spirit of the British Constitution the sovereignty of England lies in the Parliament which promulgates legally all its laws and maintains the right to renew or abolish all such laws. Owing to the recent reduction of the term for which the House of Commons was elected from seven years to five, a general election was due in January last. Thus the New Year might have witnessed a great political struggle in England; but the present House of Parliament deemed such an internal struggle harmful for the country and decided to prolong indefinitely the parliamentary term which they had shortened once before—a course that might be regarded as an abuse of the power given to Parliament, by apparently depriving the people of their right to take their part in the management of State affairs. Indeed, in ordinary circumstances such a course might lead to a revolt of the British people. Yet no disturbance arose either in Parliament or throughout the country.

The adoption of compulsory military service for single men is indeed an extraordinary change in the thought of the British nation. Both prior to and after the outbreak of the war a strong anti-compulsion movement existed throughout the country; and, indeed, from a practical standpoint the adoption was regarded as hopeless.

Nevertheless, when it became plain that the great Derby recruiting scheme could hardly attain its ultimate object national opinion rapidly underwent a radical change in favor of the adoption of compulsion with the result that the Government have been enabled to effect an unprecedented revolution without being obliged to exert their full force.

(Public opinion has been very wisely and opportunely prepared and led by the ablest of the British newspapers that are guiding the whole nation towards the path of victory in this gigantic struggle.—G. K.)

This change in the British system had never been foreseen by anyone, yet it was put into practice— no impediment whatever has thus far been experienced. This certainly shows that the British as a whole are extremely and fundamentally practical.

Adaptation of Law

As Lord Derby recently confessed the discouraging result of his scheme so far as the recruiting of single men was concerned, was that public opinion now favors the adoption of equal military service for all men of military age, whether single or married. We also endorse the view that the compulsion of the single men alone can never adequately satisfy the urgent requirement of the Army. However, we must admit that it was one of the greatest revolutions on the part of England to replace the time-honored voluntary system by compulsion. Indeed, we regard it as the greatest revolution she has hitherto achieved. We cannot but admire the ability with which the change has been brought into practice without giving rise to a single disturbance throughout the country. Its smooth working was secured at first by its restriction to single men and by exemptions to conscientious objectors and widowers with children depending upon them, as also by the exclusion of Ireland and restricting the application of the new measure to the duration of the war.

The relief afforded to the so-called conscientious objectors tends to prove that the British are the most practical nation in the world. As we are well aware, there are in England what are called "Quakers," who object to kill any fellow-creature. Despite the fact that the authority of the law is all-powerful, Englishmen know that the human conscience can never be swayed by mere mundane legality. Therefore, while adopting compulsory service they do not compel these Quakers, thus manifesting great consideration for their conscientious objections.

This is certainly a wonderful adaptation of the law and of administrative policy.

When we observe that these great changes, which reverse the ancient traditional system and thought of the country, are being carried out repeatedly in England in a smooth and harmonious fashion, we cannot but feel the greatest admiration for the English people, even while recognising that they are drawn by circumstances to effect this wonderful revolution in the midst of the terrible life-and-death struggle upon which the whole future of their Empire depends.

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

NANKING WILL FACE SHANGHAI MEN TODAY

Fast Nine-Innings Game Looked For; Brooklyn Lead Off Against Marines

There is to be a double header for the baseball program at the race course this afternoon. The games probably will be played to the tune of music from the Brooklyn band.

At 2.30 the Brooklyn team will play the marines. This will be a seven inning battle and when it is finished Shanghai and Nanking will come together. This contest will go the full nine innings and is expected to be a hard and fast one.

The Nanking men come to Shanghai with a record of eight straight wins and they show no disposition to break their habit. The Shanghai team has been putting in hard practice work and will place a fast nine in the field.

Cricket

Public School v. St. Xavier's

The long-waited for cricket match between the Shanghai Public School and St. Xavier's was played last Wednesday at the Hongkew Recreation Ground. St. Xavier's led by 37 runs.

Innings of St. Xavier's

L. Xavier, b. J. Cooke	0
C. Davies, played on F. Ollerdessen	3
J. Ellis, c. F. Ollerdessen, b. J. Pearson	9
F. Dixon, b. J. Pearson	23
T. Murray, b. T. Pearson	8
J. Becke, played on J. Pearson	4
G. Silva, c. Johansson, b. J. Pearson	1
A. Cruz, c. and b. J. Cooke	13
F. Madeira, c. J. Pearson, b. T. Pearson	4
C. Loo, not out	7
J. Thompson, c. P. Madar, b. J. Cooke	0
Byes	1
Total	73

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. Cooke	9.1	1	23	3
F. Ollerdessen	2	–	7	1
A. Souza	2	1	7	–
J. Pearson	10	2	26	4
T. Pearson	5	–	10	2

Innings of Shanghai Public School

F. Ollerdessen, not out	0
J. Pearson, b. F. Madeira	3
T. Pearson, c. F. Dixon, b. G. Silva	6
G. Madar, c. F. Dixon, b. F. Madeira	0
P. Madar, c. F. Madeira, b. G. Silva	3
A. Goldman, c. J. Becke, b. G. Silva	0
L. Goldman, c. F. Dixon, b. G. Silva	6
G. Johansson, c. J. Becke, b. F. Madeira	3
A. Souza, played on F. Madeira	11
J. Cooke, b. F. Madeira	0
Tomono, b. G. Silva	0
Byes 2, Wide Balls 2	4
Total	36

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. Madeira	10	3	13	5
G. Silva	8	–	14	5
T. Murray	4	1	9	–

Maxim Co. Beat Scottish

In a match played on Thursday and yesterday, on the Cricket Club ground, the Maxim Co., S.V.C., had an easy win over the Shanghai Scottish, by 106 to 65. The scores follow:

Maxim Co.

K. E. Newman, b. Porter	38
C. S. Cheetham, c. and b. Murphy	4
L. Walker, c. Porter, b. E. O. Cumming	16
D. Campbell, c. Tait, b. Murphy	19
L. G. Wescott, b. Lawson	6
B. L. Cheetham, b. Lawson	3
G. C. Ross, c. Tait, b. Lawson	3
E. F. Thorpe, b. Lawson	2
Donnelly, not out	3
Extras	12
Total	106

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. G. R. Murphy	13	3	37	2
E. O. Cumming	5	1	21	1
R. A. Lawson	9	–	34	4
C. W. Porter	2	1	2	1

Scottish Co.

R. A. Lawson, not out	16
J. C. McDougal, c. Newman, b. Lanning	0
C. W. Porter, b. Stagg	3
T. S. Forrest, c. sub. b. Lanning	1
E. G. Tait, c. Cheetham, b. Stagg	30
A. H. Leslie, run out	6
H. E. Campbell, c. Campbell, b. Stagg	1
R. A. Bell, b. Stagg	0
E. O. Cumming, c. and b. Stagg	2
G. Campbell, hit wkt. b. Stagg	3
Total	65

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. E. Lanning	9	1	28	3
E. W. Stagg	8.3	–	37	6

Today's Matches

A cricket match between the S.C.C. and the S.R.C. will be played at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The following will represent the S.C.C.: G. M. Billings, W. J. Hawkings, H. D. Hilliard, H. Middleton, Dr. H. H. Morris, W. H. Moule, E. W. Stagg, E. G. Tait, W. C. D. Turner, C. C. Whitehead and L. Walker (Capt.).

S.R.C. Team.—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett (Capt.), W. J. Haynes, J. A. Quayle, T. main, F. Milner, T. Wallace, H. B. Ollerdessen, T. W. R. Wilson, H. J. Cooper, E. Prince and J. R. Main.

Reserve, T. Wigton.

S.C.C. 2nd v. B.A.T.

This game will be played on the S.C.C. ground at 2 p.m.

The following will represent the S.C.C. 2nd:—C. L. W. Bailey, E. P. Graham-Barrow, E. O. Cumming, B. L. Cheetham, A. J. Daniels, Geo. Howell, P. T. Hollander, W. J. Monk, J. H. Teesdale, C. E. M. Thomson and R. Grimshaw (Capt.).

Reserves, G. C. Ross and C. S. Cheetham.

B. A. T. team—H. G. Boyling, H. E. Brewer, J. J. Ellis, V. L. Fairley, W. C. Foster (Capt.), A. M. Hansen, H. Langley, H. Moore, G. F. E. Norris, L. H. Steward and E. F. Thorpe.

Reserves, H. Andersen and A. V. Maunder.

Public School O.B.C. v. St. Andrew's

This match will be played on the Public Recreation Ground, commencing at 2.30.

The following will represent the Public School:—A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), A. V. White, A. Stubbs, R. A. Komoroff, C. Bowern, C. E. Ollerdessen, B. H. Smith, E. J. Cooke, A. G. Remedios, A. de Souza, D. Drake.

Reserves:—F. Ollerdessen, E. Rowland.

S.C.C. Fixture

A match between the following teams has been arranged for Monday, 5th inst. at 2 p.m.:—

Messrs. C. L. W. Bailey, E. P. Graham-Barrow, E. Brook, E. O. Cumming, B. L. Cheetham, A. J. Daniels, Geo. Howell, W. H. Moule, J. H. Teesdale, F. Milner and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.).

Messrs. C. S. Cheetham, H. D. Hilliard, P. T. Hollander, A. H. Leslie, H. Middleton, W. J. Monk, F. H. Pentycross, G. C. Ross, C. E. M. Thomson, W. J. Haynes and E. W. Stagg (Capt.).

SPORTSMAN'S GUN CLUB

The following are the results of the competitions held last Sunday:

Weekly Cup:—Thirty targets, 18 yards rise, 20 singles and 5 pair doubles:—

Bell	27 + 10 = 37*
Squires	25 + 9 = 34
Cobbs	24 + 10 = 34
Azadian	22 + 12 = 34
Derby	20 + 10 = 30

* 2nd win on Cup.

Spoon Event:—Ten targets, single, rise 16 yards.

Bell	9 (Winner of spoon)
Squires	9
Derby	9
Cobbs	8
Azadian	7

The monthly cup event will be shot for tomorrow at 4 p.m. and the weekly spoon shoot will follow immediately thereafter.

KIANGWAN RACES TODAY

The International Recreation Club opens its 28th gymkhana meeting at Kiangwan race course, today, continuing on Monday. The weather promises to hold good, and, as the program starts rather later than usual, making the special trains easier to catch, there is every prospect of a very big attendance.

The first saddling bell goes at 2.15 and racing starts fifteen minutes later. Nine races are on the card for each day. The great event today is No. 5, the Gymkhana Derby of $1,500, for which there is the big entry of 37, griffins of this year.

On the form it has shown, most people will not look beyond Black Diamond, should it be saddled. Still, Nirvana is there, White Nile, Candlelight and some other big tips at the last Shanghai meeting.

Special trains run at 1.50 and 2.25.

Lawn Bowls

A match between the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club committee and the rest of the club will be played at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon.

The following will compose the teams:

Committee	Rest of Club
Rink No. 1	
L. Evans (skip)	C. W. Porter (skip)
S. Hammond	A. Taylor
A. N. Warrack	C. E. Pearson
W. N. C. Allen	F. L. Marshall
Rink No. 2	
G. L. Campbell (skip)	J. Ross Young (skip)
H. B. Stewart	E. Hunter
A. G. Stephen	J. P. Lowe
C. M.Bain	J. Valentine
Rink No. 3	
O. Crewe-Read (skip)	J. C. Macdougall (skip)
J. C. Thomson	J. J. Sheridan
D .MacDonald	R. A. Lawson
J. T. Disselduff	D. Mennie
Rink No. 4	
G. H. Phillips (skip)	A. Gray (skip)
A. Samson	W. Gater
D. MacGregor	G. Dunlop
D. M. Graham	E. Payne

Rest of Club Reserves:—C. E. Pearson, R. Simmons and C. W. Marshall.

Wheen's v. Wingrove's Team

A match between teams chosen by Mr. E. Wheen and Mr. G. R. Wingrove will be played at 4.30 p.m. today. The teams will be as follows:

Mr. Wheen's team	Mr. Wingrove's team
Rink No. 5	
E. Wheen (skip)	G. R. Wingrove (skip)
J. A. Smallbones	W. Dutton
A. G. Mossop	J. Quin
W. J. Gande	W. A. Ogden
Rink No. 6	
J. Park (skip)	R. Simmons (skip)
C. J. Head	J. Naylor
E. M. Read	C. W. Marshall
B. Hunting	W. A. Farley
Rink No. 7	
W. J. Vine (skip)	E. C. Emmett (skip)
J. Frost	F. A. Sampson
A. T. Wignall	E. M. Ross
Dr. J. W. Ross	H. W. Daldy
Rink No. 8	
F. Large (skip)	J. Scotson (skip)
A. W. Dewhurst	H. Browett
D. H. Cooke	Rev. W. H. Rees
F. B. Walker	P. Fenwick

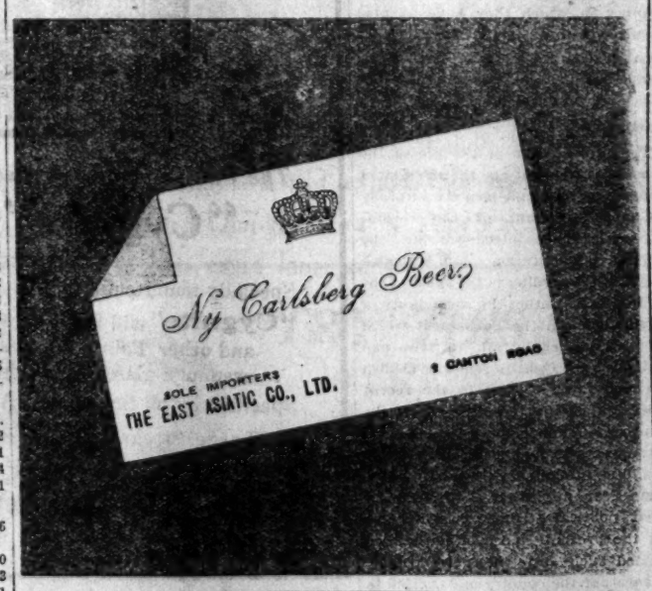
Reserves—W. M. Calderwood, R. G. H. Cole, Rev. C. E. Darwent, J. V. C. Davis, J. M. C. Galletly, J. B. Grant, A. W. Starling, and A. Wragge.

Junior Golf v. Yangtszepoo

The above match will take place at the Hongkew Park tomorrow, play to commence at 4 p.m. sharp. The following will represent the Junior Golf Club:—

Rink No. 1	Rink No. 3
A. E. Hayward	G. H. Hall
H. E. S. Pickering	W. B. Kinipple
J. Ross Young	T. Spring
D. McAllister (skip	G. B. Stormes
Rink No. 2	Rink No. 4
P. W. Ephgrave	M. B. Anderson
W. Davies	T Murray
A. McIntosh	J. Anderson
A. Taylor (skip)	B. Anderton

Reserves—J. Adams, A. Allen, W. S Campbell, A. G. Elder and C. Richard.



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Shanghai Golf Club

The following will represent the Club against the Shanghai Scottish, on Sunday June 4; singles in the morning, fourball foursomes in the afternoon. Arrangements have been made with the Steward for tiffins, for which the losers will pay. The tee will not be reserved, players must arrange their own times:

E. I. M. Barret v. T. S. Forrest.
A. Wragge v. R. A. Lawson.
Dr. Murray v. C. T. Beath.
W. J. Hawkings v. J. C. Macdougall.
E. W. Godfrey (Capt.) v. P. Peebles.
L. Walker v. E. O. Cumming.
A. Gray v. C. W. Porter.
L. Evans v. Dr. Marshall.
Dr. Belton v. C. M. Bain.
K. E. Newman v. F. Ferrier.
O. Crewe-Read v. G. Hogg.
C .G. Humphreys v. A. McGregor.
Jas. Scotson v. N. C. Wilson.
C. Knight v. C. E. Thompson.
E. M. Ross v. G. L. Campbell.
Dr. Neild v. G. M. Young.
C. Selby Moore v. A. Stephen.
F. O. Reynolds v. C. H. Rutherford.

Points 1 for the match ¼ for the bye.

War Charity Pool

War Fund Pool, during May. Two cards of 18 holes v. Bogey.

			down
F. O. Reynolds (10)	–1	0	1
A. Wragge (1)	–2	–1	3
A. S. Hocking (9)	–6	–1	7
A .W. Macphail (16)	–5	–2	7
J. C. Macdougall (3)	–5	–4	9
G. H. Phillips (12)	–6	–5	11

157 cards taken out.

The Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors will benefit by $75.00.

LAWN TENNIS

The first of the season's lawn tennis championship matches was played yesterday, at the Cercle Sportif, where the Settlement's crack player, Mr. H. Toussaint, fittingly started off with a win, helping Mrs. R. C. Farbridge to victory in the first round of the doubles. The pair were opposed by Miss Saker and Mr H. S. C. Rowley and won comfortably by 6-1, 6-2.

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY WINS TENNIS HONORS

The final tournament to decide the tennis championship of the East China Intercollegiate Athletic Association was played yesterday at St. John's University between that institution and Soochow University, the latter winning by three matches to two.

Two singles were played in the morning both being won by Soochow. At 1.30 p.m. the set of doubles was played this being also won by Soochow. With this match the tournament was decided as it required three of the five matches to win. After this the Soochow boys let down somewhat, and the St. John's lads rallied, but it was too late as the championship had already gone to Soochow.

The score was as follows:—

Sze (Soochow) beat Yang (St. John's), 6-2, 4-6, 8-6.

Liang (Soochow) beat Ling (St. John's), 6-2, 6-4.

Liang and Li (Soochow) beat Yang and Zi (St. John's), 6-4, 7-5.

Yang (St. John's) beat Liang (Soochow), 6-1, 6-2.

Ling (St. John's) beat Szi (Soochow), 6-3, 6-2.

With the winning of this championship Soochow holds for the year the handsome trophy given to the E. C. I. A. A. by Slazenger's Co., Ltd., London.

OAKS TO FIFINELLA

Crack English Filly Adds To Success In Derby

Reuter's Service

London, June 1.—The New Oaks, being the substitute race for the Oaks at Epsom, was run at Newmarket today, with the following result:

Fifinella	1
Salamandra	2
Market Girl	3

Seven runners. Won by five lengths; half-a-length between second and third. Betting: 13 to 8 on Fifinella, 8 to 1 against Salamandra and 20 to 1 against Market Girl.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,000,000

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Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

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W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

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Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
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Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

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In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

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London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
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Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
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Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
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Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

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(*Established* 1880.)

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Capital Paid-up ...	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	30,400,000

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March 10, 1916.

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9753

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Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

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C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,350
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 3rd, 4th and 5th June,

"PIMPLE, THE CHILD STEALER"
Comic

"TOO LATE TO MEND"
A Powerful Nordisk Drama in Four Parts

"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"

"FOLLOWING IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS"
Comic

"THE ARTIST'S DREAM"
Comedy

AMUSEMENTS

In Aid of the Fund for Assisting Starving Children In Belgium

By arrangement with

Mr. Maurice Bandman,

The British Members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange present the

Bandman Opera Co.

in

"Tonight's the Night"

at the

LYCEUM THEATRE

on

Whit-Monday, 12th instant,

at 9 p.m.

SPECIAL PRICES

A few seats left which may be had on application to the Secretary, Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Allies! Feed Your Comrades' Children!

Neutrals! This is Your Opportunity!

Show The Belgian Orphans That "UNKULTURED" Shanghai Residents Hold In High Honour The Memory Of Those Who Gave Their Lives to Keep Their Word.

All expenses have been subscribed, and the gross receipts, every cent taken, will be remitted.

9969

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 3rd and 4th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"The Girl From His Town"

A Drama in Four Parts. The intense story—the gripping plot—the beautiful scenic effects—stamp it as the very highest pinnacle of motion picture production.

PATHE'S GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest. The French Alpine Ski-ing Corps in Alsace

"APPEARANCES ARE DECEPTIVE"
Comic scene by F. Rivers.

"VERY TOUGH BIRD"
A Farcical Comedy in one act.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

Complete New Programme
SHOWING
"MICHAEL PERRIN"
A Magnificent Motion Picture Novel In Four Interesting Acts Featuring ERMETE NOVELLI, the Famous Italian Artist.

PROGRAMME
For 3rd, 4th and 5th June, 1916
"BLOSSOMS"
Interesting

"MICHAEL PERRIN"
Powerful Four Part Dram

"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"
Latest News in Pictures

"FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD"
Comic

"PLAYING THE PIPERS"
Comedy

"WHO IS IT?"
Vitagraph Comedy

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Visit the

Open-Air Cinema Theatre

and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.

Every Evening 9.15 p.m.

Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.

For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA

THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Saturday and Sunday, 3rd and 4th June.

"THE DOG DETECTIVE"
Very Interesting Detective Story, in which a Dog took the leading part. In Two Acts.

"MABEL'S NERVE"
Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy

"ROMANCE OF THE WEST"
A Wild West Drama.

"LOVE KNOWS NO BAR"
Interesting Comedy

"DUMB WOOING"
Very Laughable Comic Picture

Dress Circle Seats .. ...30 Cents.

Matinee Sunday Afternoon

LYCEUM THEATRE

(Change of Date)
Saturday, June 3.
at 9.15 p.m.

Complimentary Benefit

to

Mr. J. J. Inokay

PART I.

1.—Overture: "William Tell" Rossini. Inokay's Orchestra.
2.—*Mrs. Berthet will sing.*
3.—A RESTAURANT EPISODE.
Scene "Some" Cafe.
A Waiter..... *Mr. H. W. Lucas.*
The Bird..... „ *V. A. Maunder*
4.—*Miss Carnegie will dance.*
5.—*Mr. C. P. Sutthery will introduce his one string fiddle.*
6.—*Mr. Bagdon will dance.*
7.—*Mrs. Isherwood will sing.*
8.—„ *E. A. Dearn will introduce "Jimmy".*
9.—*Sketch:*
"TELLING HENRY"
Written by Mrs. M. Beck.
Fanny Gaylord (an actress) *Mrs. Isenman*
Gibson (her dresser) *Mrs. Master.*
Henry.....*Mr. D. J. Donne*
Henry's Father ..... „ *R.F.C. Master*
Scene: Fanny's Dressing Room

INTERVAL.

PART II.

Prelude No. 1 "Merchant of Venice". *F. Rosse.*
1.—*Mr. H. Thompson will smile,*
2.— „ *C. S. Scott will recite,*
3.— „ *Harry Strachan will dance,*
4.— „ *E. A. Dearn will introduce the night watchman,*
5.— „ *Donne will have something to say,*
6.— „ *Ching Ling Foo and*
7.—*Miss Chee Toy will appear,*
8.— „ *Carnegie will appear as a gentleman,*
9.—*Mr. W. Ferguson will wander about a piano,*

Booking at Moutrie's

9883. M 26 to J. 1

LYCEUM THEATRE

Short Return Visit

of

The Bandmann Opera and Comedy Co.

Friday, June 9th

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"

Saturday, June 10th

"THE ONLY GIRL"

Booking opens at

Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

on

MONDAY, 5th JUNE

9977

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 3	5.00	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	P.M.	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 7	noon	Tacoma	Iwakushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 8	..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 10	..	Tacoma etc.	Pekin maru	Jap.	A..T. Co.
.. 10	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	5.00*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 1	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 3	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 3	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	1.30	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 7	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 16	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 17	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 4	noon	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 7	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 7	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 12	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
July 5	P.M.	Marseilles	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 3	2.00	Amoy, Swatow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	10.00*	Wakamatsu	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	D.L.	Wuhu, Swatow	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Luehow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 7	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 8	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11		Takao, Formosa	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 15	9.00*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
.. 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
.. 22	..	Takao, Formosa	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 3	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	2.00	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 6	3.00	Haichow, Ichang	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	4.30*	Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 7	10.30*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	D.L.	Tsingtao and Dalny	Risai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 8	..	Dalny etc.	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 8	10.30*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	8.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 19	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 3	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 4	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 4	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 5	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 5	M.N.	do	Kianghsia	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 6	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 6	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 6	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 7	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 7	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 9	M.N.	do	Lnenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 2	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
June 2	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
June 2	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 2	Swatow	Singan	1049	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 2	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
June 2	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 2	Hongkong	Shinyo maru	6362	Jap.	A. T. Co.	OWSB
June 2	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	
June 2	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.	NSCW
June 2	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	
June 2	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 2	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 2	Chinwangtao	Voland	1114	Nor.	K.M.A.
.. 2	London	City of Lincoln	3807	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 2	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. Fleet
.. 2	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 2	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 2	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 2	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
.. 2	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	869	Day

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de La gree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Tobe, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain S. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, June 3 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolen, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain T. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Sunday, June 4, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund Tel. 3256.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 11th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 8th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
May 31	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
June 1	Japan	Anshin maru	938	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	US B
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMRW
June 1	Hongkong	Cacique	4843	Am.	A. M. & Co.	B VI
June 1	Amoy	Chiynen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2951	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B, IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
June 1	Japan	Fuyo maru	732	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	MBKW
June 1	Hankow	Pengyang maru	2308	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
May 30	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 1	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1905	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 31	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 1	Hankow	Loongwo	2736	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
May 31	Hongkong	Mentor	4798	Br.	B. & S.	APCUW
June 1	Hshuiyao	Matsura maru		Jap.		OWSB
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
June 1	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shubun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
May 28	New York	S. Y. Barge		Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
May 31	Hongkong	Shirala	3490	Br.	D. Sassoon	SHW
May 31	Chefoo	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
May 21	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 31	Japan	Wakamatsu maru	1664	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
May 31	Japan	Yawata maru	2150	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Dalny on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Dalny for Shanghai on Wednesday at 2 p.m.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The silk which left Shanghai on May 3, per R.M. s.s. Monteagle arrived in New York on May 30.

The K.M.A. s.s. Atsuta Maru from Chingwangtao is expected to arrive here today.

The Blue Funel s.s. Cyclops left Kobe for Shanghai via Kuchinotzu at 6 p.m. on May 31.

The American and Hawaiian s.s. Georgian sailed from San Francisco on May 24, and is expected to arrive here on about June 22.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yamashiro Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 1 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, June 6.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Demodocus which left Shanghai for London arrived at that port on May 30.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Swatow for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Matsu Maru (chartered) from Chingwangtao is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Neissei Maru (chartered) from Chingwangtao is due to arrive here today.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow:—The Misses Wolf.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mrs. V. Stearn.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. S. Michilin, Mr. Yuen and party.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Miss Chandler.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Miss E. Ehrlen, Miss Reimboldt, Mr. Capton, and Miss Davison.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava for Vladivostock:—Mr. W. Paton, Mr. G. W. Nussemer, Mr. Sing Fong Chang, Mrs. E. Luckyanova, Mr. T. S. Makulin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. A. Gerebnoff Mr. Georges Charles Pollat, Mr. Robert Lang, Mr. Robert Theodore Hartley.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Blake.

Per C.N. s.s. Singan for Amoy:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Dronul, and Miss A. Cavallo.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Hankow:—Mr. Tibbey.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Tientsin:—Miss Martyn. For Chefoo, Mr. Harais.

Per C.N. s.s. Paoting for Newchwang:—Mr. J. Burlow Ravens.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

June 1.—Low pressures in Tongking and Chihli. Moderate maximum on the Pacific, between Japan and the Bonin group. System of the summer monsoon to the N. of the Formosa Channel. Fine and hot weather at Shanghai.

2.—Banks of fog before sunrise. Slow rising of the pressure. Weather fine and hot.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, June 2, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	756.87	757.25
" " inches	29.80	29.81
Variation mm. for 24 h	-1.26	-1.48
Variation mm. for 12 h	†0.72	†0.14
Wind Direction	SE	SSE
Wind Kilom per hour	6	7
Wind Miles	3.7	4.3
Temperature Cen	19°5	28°8
Temperature Fahr	66.0	75.9
Humidity: co	97	66
Nebulosity: 5-10	3	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines

To

Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	June 8
Empress of Asia	" 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	" 14
Empress of Japan	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2
Empress of Asia	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6
Empress of Russia	Nov. 8

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"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

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POROJ IS OCCUPIED BY FRENCH BALKAN FORCE

Greece Refuses Consideration Of Bulgarian Complaint Troops Were Fired On

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, May 31.—The French have occupied the village of Poroj, north-west of Lake Doiran.

Athens, May 31.—The Bulgarian Minister has protested at the Greek frontier guards firing at the Bulgarian troops when the latter occupied Fort Rupel. The Greek Premier refused to consider the protest.

Pass Death Sentence On Men Who Planned To Kill Egypt's Ruler

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, May 21.—The state trial of Shams El-din and Helbawi, on charges of conspiring to kill the Sultan of Egypt, has ended. Both the prisoners were found guilty on all counts and sentenced to be hanged.

Gen. Smuts Continues Advance in E. Africa

Locates Germans Strongly Entrenched at Nikocheni, Between Hills and River

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 31.—General Smuts, after a further advance down the Pangani River, in German East Africa, has found the enemy strongly entrenched at Nikocheni, a narrow neck between the mountains and the river.

Mr. A. Bonar Law has telegraphed hearty congratulations to Brigadier Northey and his troops on the capture of New Langenburg, in German East Africa.

Shipping Bulletins

Vessels from Foochow report that on the night of May 31, the rebels at Foochow and inland captured a small village in the Samsi Inlet, at the mouth of the river. The Commissioner of Customs, it is stated, proceeded there with a Customs cruiser.

A very strong vigil is being kept at Foochow by four Chinese warships, and one torpedo boat. Searchlights are used every night and the greatest precaution is displayed at all times.

* * *

Two canoes about 50 feet long are being manned by 24 oarsmen each, at Foochow for the coming Dragon Boat Festival. They very much resemble boats used for rowing, and the speed they make is amazing. These two boats are training over a three-quarter mile course, and the crews consist of stalwart young Chinese. Many foreigners are taking a keen interest as to which will be the winner.

Mme. Foret's Recital

Mme. Foret repeated, by request, her delightful recital last evening at the Lyceum Theater. Needless to say every one of her charming little songs was loudly applauded and well they deserved to be.

As in her first concert, she won the sympathy of the audience as much by her clever acting as by her beautifully sweet and clear voice. All her songs were greatly enjoyed but if one set must be picked out as the best it must be those that the little lady sung in Early Victorian Costume. 'Oh! No, John' probably was the tit-bit of the evening.

The end of the program was rendered most interesting by the appearance of Mrs. J. J. Connell draped in the American flag. She sang in fine style the 'Star Spangled Banner' while the audience stood. Mme. Foret followed, with the French flag as a background, and she gave a spirited rendering of "La Marseillaise."

Prince A Coal Passer To Aid British Fleet

PRINCE GEORGE OF BATTENBURG.

Disregarding his title, Prince George of Battenburg, son of Prince Louis of Battenburg, who resigned his position as first Lord of the British admiralty because of his German ancestry, donned a coal passer's garb and took part in the "coaling" of a "certain famous" battle cruiser, "somewhere in North Sea," The photograph shows the Prince with his face smudged by the coal dust.

Obituary

Mr. M. H. Dixon

A military funeral was accorded the remains of the late Mr. M. H. Dixon, at the Bubbling Well cemetery yesterday. He had served for a long while in "B" Co. S.V.C. The Rev. A. J. Stearn conducted the service, and the coffin was brought to the cemetery on a gun carriage draped with the Shanghai Municipal Council's flag. The town band also attended. At the entrance to the cemetery, the coffin was taken by six members of "B" Company, and carried into the chapel which was so overcrowded with friends that many of those attending had to wait outside.

Among those present were many friends of Mr. Dixon's from Butterfield and Swire and Major T. E. Truman, Commandant of the S. V. C., and his staff. Beautiful wreaths were sent, including tributes from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Komaroff, Mrs. and Miss Moran, Miss G. Bateman, Mr. W. C. Scott, Mr. G. S. Scott, Mr. W. H. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews, Mrs. and Miss G. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mackay, Mr. A. Braid, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Anderson, Mr. J. Birnie, Mrs. Harder, the foreign indoor staff of the Chinese Customs, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ephgrave, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hadley, Office Staff of Butterfield and Swire, Members of "B" Co., Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Green and family, Mrs. R. A. Allan, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, "Mother and Marjory," Mr. and Mrs. J. McKelvie, Mrs. J. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wilder and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Houghton.

Three vollies were fired over the grave, and the Buglers sounded the "Last Post."

FEAR NO STAMPEDE AT G. O. P. MEETING

'All Favorite Sons Are Believers In Preparedness,' Leader Says

New York, April 28.—Republican leaders have no fear that their Chicago National Convention will be stampeded either for Colonel Roosevelt, Justice Hughes or any other candidate. Such exceeding care has been exercised to obtain staid and unemotional delegates, they say, that the convention will be as near stampede-proof as a convention can possibly be made.

The precautions taken to accomplish this were prompted in the first place by the veiled threats thrown out by friends of Colonel Roosevelt, who will have seats in the convention, that they would start a stampede for the Colonel in its early stages.

"They made the mistake of advertising the stampede some months in advance, and all the favorite sons are believers in preparedness," was the way one Republican leaders who was in this city yesterday put it in talking to a reporter for the New York Times.

Colonel Roosevelt, if he gets to Chicago while the Republican and the Bull Moose national gatherings are on, will find in positions of influence and power in the Republican National Convention very much the same men who fought in the Taft trenches four years ago.

About the only participants of first prominence in "The Crime of 1912" who will be missing are William Barnes and ex-United States Senator Elihu Root.

Mr. Barnes will be in Chicago in his capacity as Republican National Committesmen from this State. He refrained from being a candidate for delegate at large, or even district delegate, so as to be in a position better to play to the end his self-allotted role of the Colonel's political nemesis. He will undoubtedly wield considerable influence outside of the convention's actual proceedings.

Senator Root is one of the many candidates in the field for the Presidential nomination. He has told his friends that he believes the ethics of the situation require him to stay away.

Harding for Taft in 1912

The Republican leaders have had more than a hunch ever since the polls closed in the Presidential election four years ago that Colonel Roosevelt might be a factor in 1916 With that in mind they have taken every precaution to guard against a surprise by the Colonel.

When United States Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who was one of the strongest supporters of President Taft and one of the bitterest opponents of Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, was picked by the Republican National Committee to deliver the keynote speech and act as temporary Chairman of the convention, that was merely a part of a general and well-thought out program of preparedness framed by the anti-Roosevelt allies in the Republican national organization.

Mr. Inokay's Benefit

The benefit concert to Mr. J. J. Inokay, who has done so much for the patriotic shows in Shanghai since the war began, takes place tonight. A glance at the published program will convince all that the evening cannot possibly be anything but a great success. It is earnestly hoped that everyone will patronize the concert both for its excellence and its object.

HANBURY OLD BOYS

The Hanbury School Old Boys had a meeting last night at the school's premises. Mr. A. J. Stewart presided. Mr. A. Madar was elected secretary. A committee was then formed of the following:—Messrs. H. J. Ambrose, A. Golding, G. Johansson, E. Turner, and G. Jensen. Another meeting will be held at some near date Wednesday evening probably, to discuss the election of a captain, whether the club will play tennis only, or both tennis and cricket, and the subscription rates that are to be paid.

In the Courts

The hearing of the claim of Racine, Ackerman and Co. against Moller and Co. in the British Supreme Court was finished yesterday. Judgment was reserved.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. R. N. Macleod, with Mr. A. G. Mossop, for defendants; and Mr. G. H. Wright watched the proceedings on behalf of the Wah Hsing Insurance Co.

Mr. McNeill concluded argument in the case in a speech lasting just one hour. He considered that this was an ordinary business dispute between business men. Plaintiffs desired to ship cargo and defendants offered space in a vessel. The cargo was brought back to Shanghai in a very damaged condition. The questions of salvage and general average were gone into and then there remained the question of the seaworthiness of the vessel.

Defendants took a sporting chance and if an admission had been made at the earliest possible moment of the unseaworthiness of the ship there would have been time for defendants to consider whether it was a business like thing to do to say to plaintiffs: "Under these circumstances I am to put you to the proof that the damage was occasioned by unseaworthiness and not by some other thing." He submitted that it was established beyond all possible doubt that the ship was unseaworthy.

Plaintiffs said that water came into the ship aft and gave her a list to port through her very wasted plates. The cargo was damaged. They could not say whether it was by fresh or salt water. The evidence showed an acute difference of opinion. Plaintiffs maintained the ship was properly docked, and that any strain in docking was nothing which a sound ship could not have stood.

If the ship was damaged in docking it was because she was unseaworthy. He submitted he was entitled to a declaration that she was unseaworthy. He only asked for that one thing.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on May 30, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	20-25
Mackerel	,,	14-20
Pomfret	,,	14-20
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	20-25
Soles	,,	14-16
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	13-15
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	40-80
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Wild Geese	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	none
Wild Pigeon	,,	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	,,	8-10
Bananas	,,	6-8
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	14-16
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	,,	12-15
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2- 3
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	,,	2- 3
Beetroot	per bunch	2- 3
Cabbages	each	5- 8
Celery	per bunch	2- 3
Carrots	,,	4- 5
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6- 8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2- 3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	,,	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.50
Parsnips	per lb.	3- 4
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	2- 3
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2- 3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.30
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	,,	$1.85
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
				Mond. & Thursd.		
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
				Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.	
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.58
7.40	12.40	12.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				
7					8	
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9					10	
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.13
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.35
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.32	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.58		Ka Shing arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.23	7.38
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.32	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.35	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9 0				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48		9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Hsu dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Hangchow arr.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Hangchow arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00	Hangchow dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Hangchow dep.	8.21				3.40		Kon Shang Hsu arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.10		Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW arr.	9.40		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.27
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Nanking Ferry ..dep	..			..	..			
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
								A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
CHINKIANG.. dep	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr	9.46			11.24	3.29		6.50	
TANYANG .. dep	9.49			11.27	3.31		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.39
CHANGCHOW dep	0.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.18
WUSIH .. arr	1.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. dep	1.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.27
SOOCHOW .. arr	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.46		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.58	9.55	12.18	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN ..dep.	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7.55	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.0
KIANGWAN ..dep.	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.55
WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.35

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers, Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

NOTICE

The United Java Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.,
Netherlands Lloyd;
East India Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.

On and after this date and until further notice, Mr. R. A. Kreulen will act as Branch Manager for the above Companies in China & Hongkong.—

C. G. O. ENKLAAR
Branch Manager

Shanghai, 1st June, 1916.

9947 J. 7

Customs Notification

No. 855

The Custom House will be closed to public business, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Monday, the 5th June—the Mid-Summer Festival.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, May 31, 1916.

9939 J. 3

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.
A. 133 Szechuen Road.
Telephone No. 805.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
皮 象 PILSENER
PILSENER 酒 牌
ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

NOTICE

DURING the rebuilding of their premises, the Association has removed its offices to the Ground Floor of the McBain Building.

No. 1 The Bund.

Shanghai, 2nd June, 1916.

9975 J 9

KIANGWAN RACES

3rd and 5th June, 1916

1st Saddling Bell at 2.15 p.m. daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each day.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 1.50 p.m. 2.25 p.m.

By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.

9873-M-26 to J-4

BANK HOLIDAY

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 5th June, on account of the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.

9956-J-4

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE

9623

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

C. KLARE

1109 Broadway 1109

Cheap Sale

All goods at much reduced prices. A good opportunity to buy Straw Hats, Summer Underwear, Canvas Shoes and Boots, etc.

Very Low Prices

9979 J 6

Astor House Hotel

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
PALM GARDENS

Saturday, June 3,
at 9.30 p.m.

Dancing and Refreshments

9967-J-3

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

NOTIFICATION No. 251.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES (066/11).

During the time from June FIRST to June TWENTIETH, 1916, both days inclusive, the existing FREIGHT TARIFF RATES for RICE, FLOUR and WHEAT will be reduced by FIFTY PER CENT for shipments booked by official or private consignors from any stations of this line for delivery at Tientsin.

The handling, etc. charges in connection with such shipments will remain the same as heretofore.

BY ORDER
The Traffic Manager

Tientsin, May 26th, 1916.

9919-J-4

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel
(Formerly Strand Hotel),
Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 283

ON Dragon Boat Festival Day—the 5th June—the Chinese Post Office will be open from 9 to 10 a.m., 3 to 4 p.m. and 8 to 9 p.m.

The Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed whole day.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office.
Shanghai, 2nd June, 1916.

9976 J 3

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D.O.

REFRACTING SPECIALIST AND OPTICIAN

1A JINKEE ROAD 'PHONE 161

9973

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

During Mr. A. W. OLSEN'S Absence on Leave, Mr. F. J. BURRETT will act as Honorary Acting Secretary.

W. S. JACKSON,
Chairman, Shanghai Race Club.

9968-J-4

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXTRA night work wanted by an industrious Chinese youth (British subject). Good English, calculation and typewriting. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

9955 J 2

A HOSPITAL nurse wants to look after children or invalids on the voyage to America in exchange for passage. Very good sailor. Apply to Box 342, THE CHINA PRESS.

9938 J 3

PIANO PLAYER, first-class (neutral), wants engagement. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

9958 J 4

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by young American (married), who has thorough knowledge of general office work, correspondence, book-keeping and capable of handling department or field work. Speaks Russian, French and Japanese fluently. Moderate salary, with prospects. No objection to outport, Harbin preferable. Apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

9934 J 3

POSITION WANTED by young man, age 21 (British subject), stenographer and typist, with good knowledge of general office work. Salary required Tls. 125 per month. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.

9935 J. 4

WANTED. Position for young girl as stenographer and typist. Please apply to Mrs. G. M. Wheelock, 16 Connaught Road.

9946 J 3

WANTED, by an experienced Chinese, with good English and Chinese, familiar with translations, a position as translator or interpreter in law office or in general office routine. Moderate salary, with prospects would be preferred. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

9909 J 4

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, in Western district, well-furnished flat of three rooms, dining, sitting and bedroom, facing south. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

9971 J 9

WESTERN DISTRICT to let, at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally cool house; comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, facing south, large verandah, also smaller room, bathrooms attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram-station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

9895

TO LET, two large unfurnished rooms on ground floor, bathroom attached. North Szechuen Road. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

9957 J 4

DO you require board and residence in quiet, central location? Cool, large room, with verandah and bathroom attached. Terms—Double: Mex. $150, Single: Mex. $110. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

9962 J 4

LOST

LOST, on 21st inst., near Ferry Road, black tom cat (tail broken at end). Reward, if necessary. Reply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS. (Tel. West 925).

9935 M 31 J 1 3

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT. A furnished house, semi-detached, situated near Hongkew Park, for 3 months from June 15th. Apply to Box 359. THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, from June 1st, 7 Barchet Road. Detached 9-roomed house, kitchen and servants' quarters; Southern aspect. Particulars, apply Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

9941 J 4

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation, for four months, an exceptionally cool, three-storied house, centrally situated, with verandah to each floor, containing six rooms well-furnished. Advertiser is prepared to sublet the house at its actual rental Tls. 60 together with free taxes and use of telephone. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

9940 J 7

TO LET, town flat with immediate entry. Rent Tls. 75. (Taxes included). Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

9944 J 3

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9961 J 10

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH LESSONS. Moderate charges for summer months. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

9958 J 4

Exchange and Mart

PATHE Gramophone, with 32 records, Cost $120, will sell cheap. Apply to Box 358, THE CHINA PRESS.

9978 J 4

FOR SALE, one high dogcart, one horse, two sets harness and one riding pony. Apply to 32, Boone Road.

9972 J 6

FOR SALE, one new Henderson motor-cycle, 1916 model, with commodious side car. Short wheel base, automatic oil feed, two-speed and other special up-to-date features. A powerful machine, none better made. For inspection and demonstration, call on I. Beck, Inc., sole agents for China, 9a, Hankow Road. Telephone 1437.

9945 J 7

ONE MOTOR launch wanted. For passenger traffic between shore and river steamers on the Yangtsze; length over all 42 ft. motor of best make fit for kerosene oil; speed 8 to 10 knots an hour; hull of teak or preferably of steel; lavatory with W.C., for passengers; sleeping and kitchen accommodations for the crew. Submit plans and prices to Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Co., Ltd., 36, Szechuen Road.

9930 J 6

TO Curio dealers; for sale, some very old pictures and handwritings of famous Chinese authors, one of them two thousand years old. Also some old Korean pictures. Willing to sell at a very reasonable price. Apply to Box 352, THE CHINA PRESS.

9959 J 4

FOR SALE, motor cruiser, 7 miles, auxiliary sails, large cabins (3 bunks), American stove, acetylene lights, ice boxes, W.C. In best condition, fine up-country and Tahu boat. Winckelmann baby-grand piano, good as new. Dog-cart, broad new rubber tyres, harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles, mafoo uniforms, and stable sundries. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.

9964 J 4

WANTED: Marine motor complete, kerosene, 12 to 15 h.p., in good order. If wanted, 6 h.p. marine motor can be given in part exchange. State full particulars and lowest cash price, to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

9964 J 4

FOR SALE, One 1915 Ford touring car, with accessories, extra tyre and inner tubes. All in good order. Terms will be quoted and trial given on application to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

9970 J 4

FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11